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Women OF KOREA

No. 1 (81) 1979

Let's bring up the new generation of revolution as stout Juche-type reserve of communism! *(Poster)*

NYPL

Women OF KOREA No. 1 (81) 1979

THE ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S UNION

Chollima Statue

CONTENTS

A Tribute to Comrade Kim Il Sung . . . 2
Visiting a Chicken Plant on the New Year's Day 4
Starting a Tractor Engine 5
On Snow-laden Road 7
"Life Is Accompanied with Song and Dancing, Too" 9
By the Bank of Aohaerchi Creek 11
Independence in Politics 13
Independence in Politics Requires Not Only National Independence But Also Independent Establishment of All Policies 14
Modelling Whole Society on the Juche Idea . 16

There Is Not an Orphan in Our Country 18
All Children Are Brought Up at State and Public Expense . 29
A Visit to a Rural Nursery 31
Infant Nursing and Education Deserves Special Emphasis . . 31
Free Nursery 32
Children's Ward 32
Universal 11-Year Compulsory Education 33
A Branch School for Two Little Children 33
Educational Aid Fund and Scholarship Sent on 70 Occasions 34

Butterfly and Cock 35
Female Group Dance "Snow Falls" 37
In the Spirit of Chollima Spurred on the Speed Campaign . . . 38
Fulfillers of Second Seven-Year Plan 40
Moran Hill 41
Dialogue and Collaboration between North and South Are an Important Way of Hastening Peaceful Reunification of Korea . 42
South Korean Children Are Trampled Underfoot and Forsaken . 44
"Why Should We Live in This Way?" 45
How Have the US Imperialists Hampered Korea's Reunification (3) 46
Tearful "Effort for Helping Dad" 46
Neolithic Age 48

FRONT COVER:

All the children of our country are growing up in robust health at the nurseries and kindergartens as the new generation of revolution. (Photo shows a happy child at a well-furnished nursery.)

BACK COVER:

On the day of the first snowfalls

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A Tribute to Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Incandescent epitome of freedom live long
and guard our revolution

The seizure of power by the masses in many
lands is the movement of people's
socialist revolution.

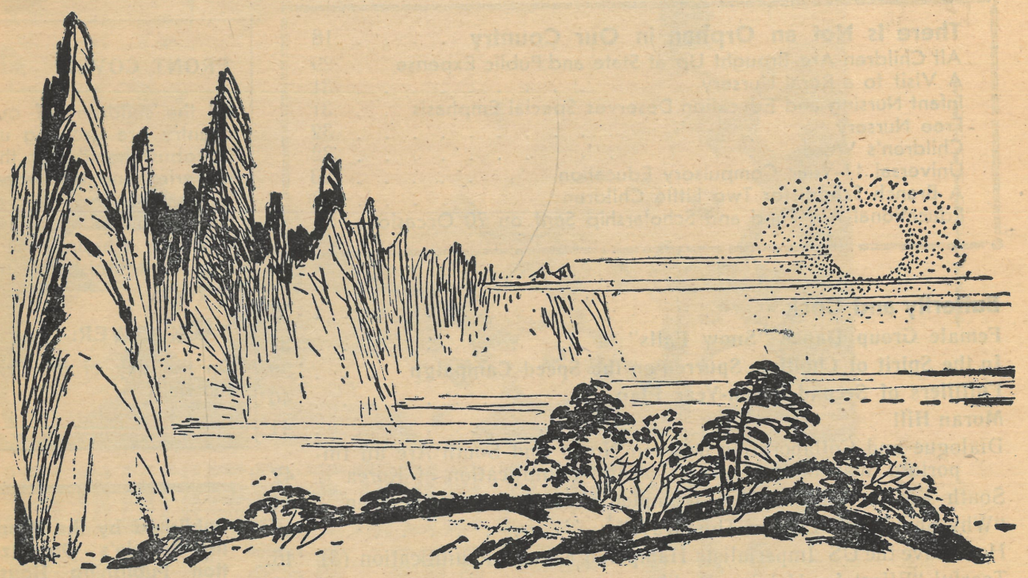
Should we not follow the example you set-to
base ourselves on today's realities.

"Rise like I did," you said, take up your
arms, fight and liberate your fettered
nationalities.

We thank you for you rose and spread the
great news around
Freed your suppressed people saw it was
best for all around

You know right away that remorse of your
people was the poison of their preci-
ous lives.

Independence, self-sustenance as an idea
formed in your mind for happiness
irrevocably denied chokes lives.



Kim Il Sung when everyone is somebody
then our great leader, no one is
anybody.

I invoke you in the great name of the rev-
olution
To come and add more coals to the revolution

Those drowned up to the neck in capitalism
and all its systems
Will wake up to discover the oppressive
imperialist ideology and its systems

As you enter your 66th birthday may the
incandescence increase in intensity
and radiate to all the world.

You are a great son of a great revolutionary
growing spirit

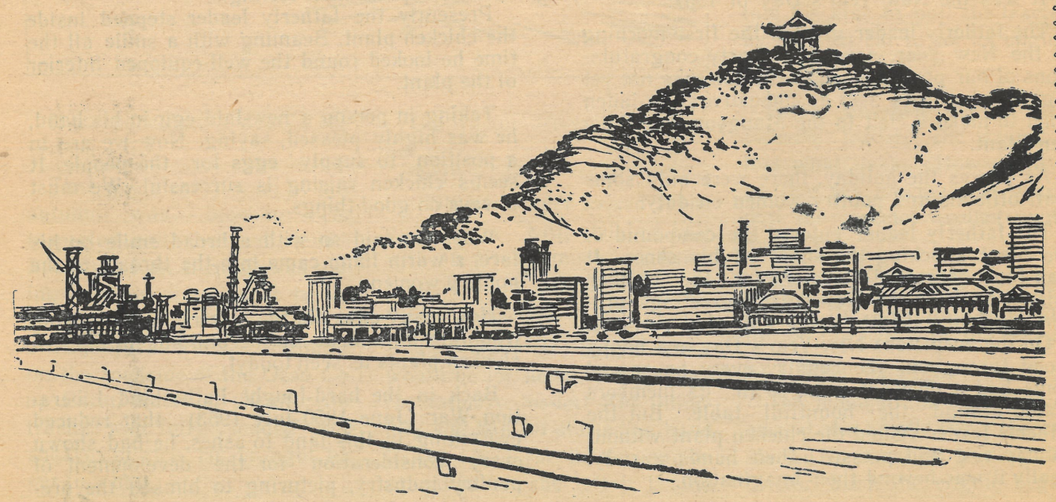
Gathering momentum every day to all parts
of the world

Your achievements, consolidations of
political and ideological unity
and development of your country's
socialist system is second to none.

Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!
Long live the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea!

(By Jephias G. Moyo)

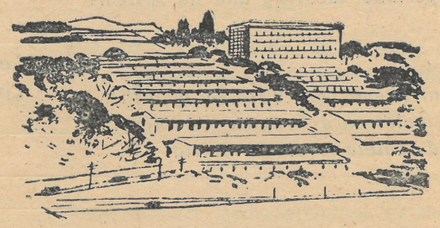
F.B.C. Z.A.N.U.



"Great Love, Lofty Personality"

> "The development of a large-scale poultry industry is an honourable task for supplying eggs and chickens to our people who lived in poverty in the past, and it is very useful work for bringing up our little ones, successors to our revolution, healthy and strong".
>
> KIM IL SUNG

VISITING A CHICKEN PLANT ON THE NEW YEAR'S DAY



Our people's respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been devoting all his life to their happiness without sparing himself for that. The heart-moving story about the fatherly leader's great love for the people can be heard everywhere he has made visit to.

It was the New Year's Day of 1967.

The fatherly leader greeted the first morning of the New Year, accepting hearty congratulations of our people. Though the sun was not yet high up, he drove over an unbeaten snow-laden road to make a visit to the Mangyongdae Chicken Plant.

As it was the holiday, there were only some staff officials and poultry women on duty.

The fatherly leader entered the compound of the plant knocking the snow off his shoes. It was too unexpected moment for the chicken raisers to offer the New Year's greetings properly to him, taken by a big and glad surprise.

On the auspicious New Year's Day in a happy mood throughout the country every house and home had a pleasant time with its members seated around the bountiful table. But the fatherly leader visited the chicken plant without holiday rest and pressed their hands warmly. Really it was beyond their imagination.

The fatherly leader said to the staff officials and poultry women that they had much trouble to feed chickens without taking a rest even on the New Year's Day. Like this he was more concerned about their trouble than his own. Too touched by his warm affection, words failed them to express their feeling.

Presently the fatherly leader stepped inside the chicken plant. Beaming with a smile all the time he looked round the well-equipped interior of the plant.

Taking in person a new-laid egg in his hand, he was highly pleased, saying: Now we are in a position to supply eggs for the people. It seems chicken raising is successful. We must always do good things.

When he said so with a broad smile on his face, a warm lump came into the throats of the poultry women.

How many days did the fatherly leader spend, troubling himself about the building of modern chicken plants as seen today!

Back in the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) that reduced everything in this land to ashes, he had shown every consideration for the development of poultry industry, picturing to himself the present abundant life of the people. Even under the unfavourable conditions of post-war rehabilitation and construction after the ceasefire, he saw that chicken and duck farms were built in many places, bringing up specialists and solving all problems ranging from breed to fodder.

Thanks to the boundless solicitude of the fatherly leader modern chicken plants have mushroomed everywhere in our country including Mangyongdae with the result that the people are well provided with chickens and eggs. Indeed no one can measure his love.

Hours passed fairly, but the fatherly leader seemed to be unmindful of taking his leave.

He personally calculated the number of eggs to be supplied to each household in the light of the egg-production of the plant, and taught them in detail how to run the modern plant.

Hours glided away, and he had to say goodbye. And he looked back at the poultry women again and again waving his hand as if regretting his parting from them.

Warm tears trickled down their faces seeing off the fatherly leader.

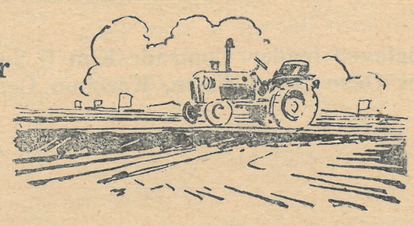
He is indeed our fatherly leader who called at the chicken plant even on the New Year's Day to furnish a more plentiful life to the people who are now leading an abundant and civilized life.

In the trying days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the fatherly leader declined the festival dishes of the New Year's Day the people had prepared with all sincerity: anxious about their poor living, he left the village to observe the New Year's Day taking boiled millet in a snow-clad mountain recess together with the guerillas, sincerely saying that though spoonfuls of boiled millet, it was as good as the dainties of all lands and seas for them.

On holidays after Korea was liberated, the fatherly leader, putting off all affairs, would visit the homes and schools of the bereaved children and families of revolutionaries, saying that they missed their flesh and blood badly. Sometimes he called them in his own residence and spent the New Year's Day in company with them.

Really the happy life our people and women are enjoying year after year is permeated with the warm paternal love of the great leader who has been dedicating his whole life for the people without sparing himself.

Starting a Tractor Engine



It happened on a day in November 1973.

That day a chilly wind of late autumn was blowing. The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was giving on-the-spot guidance to the rural areas. He chanced to see a "Chonjin" tractor standing on the roadside of the Oeso Co-op Farm, Kaechon County; the tractor was fully loaded with sheaves of rice. He brought his car to a halt.

The tractor driver was a bobbed girl.

Getting down from the car the fatherly leader looked at the girl driver with bobbed hair with an air of much satisfaction. Then he called on her to drive the tractor.

How happy and honourable it would be for her to drive before the fatherly leader! But unluckily she had no starter on hand to set again the tractor engine at work, for she left it behind on that particular day. Deeply vexed at that, she looked sad. Helplessly she broke the ice:

"Dear leader, I've forgotten to take my starter with me...."

Having read the young girl's anxiety, the fatherly leader, beaming with a tender smile, told his aide to pull the tractor by his own car to set its engine at work.

Quite abashed before the fatherly leader, she was at a loss what to do. (How could it be that his precious car would pull the tractor soiled with mud!...)

Without regard to her perplexity, the aide and chauffeur linked the car with the tractor by a tough rope.

The moment the girl driver was at the handle-bar, the car started to move on pulling the tractor. Soon the engine began

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talks with a tractor driver of the Oeso Co-op Farm, Kaechon County (November 2, 1973)

to work, producing unusually loud sound. Now she was able to drive her tractor for herself before the fatherly leader. She drove the tractor along the highway for a good while and curved it into a lane across fields. She continued to drive it forward gallantly making a big ring on the vast field. After a while she drove it again along the highway and pulled it up in front of the fatherly leader. Beads of sweat stood on her brow.

The fatherly leader came up to the girl driver and tightly pressed her oil-stained hands. And he praised her repeatedly, saying that she was skilful in driving the tractor. Then he asked her tenderly: How old she was, whether she might feel a pain in the arm or not, whether the tractor might jolt or not and why she did not put on a wadded clothes on the cold day.

And the fatherly leader patted her on the back and shoulder, saying that a good farming depended on the skilful work of tractor drivers.

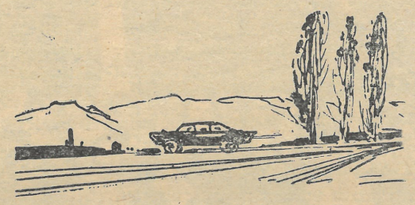
The girl was beside herself with joy as if she had been embraced by the dear father.

On top of that, another happier event took place for her.

The fatherly leader invited her to have their souvenir photograph taken together. The moment she posed for the photograph side by side with him with her tractor for a background she felt as though the whole world had given a clap and cheers to her. Really her delight knew no bounds.

The car carrying the fatherly leader went out. Nevertheless, the girl driver stood still for a long time wishing a long life and good health to the great leader from the bottom of her heart.

On Snow-laden Road



February 6, 1974! It was a cold, snowy day.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung was passing along the road before Sangso ri, Anju County, for his on-the-spot guidance to the rural work of South Pyongan Province. The car was driving forward in blinding snow. Suddenly the fatherly leader told the chauffeur to stop the car. He saw a little girl about seven coming with a big bag in her hand.

Getting out of the car, the fatherly leader called her back. Hailing, "Fatherly Marshal!", she came running to him and flung herself to his bosom. The fatherly leader tightly took her into his arms and tenderly knocked the snow from her wadded coat and kerchief. And he inquired about her age and school, and asked in a concern-charged voice:

"Where are you going with the bag on this cold day?"

"I'm going to ask after my sick brother in the ri hospital".

"What are you carrying in your hand?"

"Drops, cakes and playthings for the brother, sir".

"Well, you are admirable".

So saying, the fatherly leader gave a care-worn look for a good while at the hill road in snowstorm, the road he had just come down and the road she had to go along. A good distance had to be covered to visit her two-years-old brother in the ri hospital.

He instructed his suite to turn the car and give her a lift to the hospital, saying that it was praiseworthy for the little girl to go alone to call on her brother in the biting cold.

Instantly the suite turned their own car. But the fatherly leader made them send round his own car, saying that it must be the first time for the girl to get on such a big car. His intention was to give that commendable girl a greater joy in every way. Greatest happiness fell to the girl.

Her delight knew no bounds, for she chanced to meet the fatherly leader on the road. Now she was lucky enough to call to inquire after her brother by his own car. At this ecstasy she felt as if walking in the air.

But she gave second thought. Then she said to the fatherly Marshal she would go on foot, for fear that he should remain standing on the road in the face of snowstorm.

Beaming with a smile, the fatherly leader buttoned up her coat tightly and adjusted her kerchief. Then he kindly helped her get on the car. But she left behind the bag on the snow.

Having caressed the girl who was transported with joy, he personally took her bag, shook off the snow of it and let it into the car.

Hot tears came into her eyes, and she bowed to the fatherly leader:

"Thank you, fatherly Marshal".

"Good luck!"

The fatherly leader sent her off like this.

The car went out.

The fatherly leader was standing still on the road in the blizzard letting the skirts of his coat flutter. He kept standing on the snowy road for a long while sharing happiness with her to give joy to the little girl.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the members of the Japanese Women's Delegation after receiving them

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the members of the delegation of the Osaka Women's Society for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification after receiving them

"Life Is Accompanied with Song and Dancing, Too"

—From an Interview of Odaka Yoshiko, Parliamentary Vice-director of the Environment Agency and Member of Japan House of Councilors, Who Visited Our Country as a Member of the Volunteer Dietmen's Group of the Japan Liberal Democratic Party—

It was one day toward the end of July 1975 that I was received by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The President gave an interview to our Volunteer Dietmen's Group of Liberal Democratic Party for three hours long.

After the interview, the President told us, **"Let's move into the next room".**

President Kim Il Sung arranged a special banquet for us.

To be frank, it was beyond our imagination that the President spread the banquet after receiving us. So, my emotion at that time was immeasurable.

Set in good order at the banquet hall were round tables. I had the honour of sitting at the table in company with the President, directly opposite to his seat.

With a genial smile the President looked from one to another of the company.

Before we kept back our surging emotion, we took a cup, offered by the President.

Some hours glided away in an amicable atmosphere, when an unexpected event took place.

Running his eyes over the company with a tender smile, President Kim Il Sung looked directly at me and asked, **"You were formerly called Li Ko Ran, weren't you!"**

The moment I heard the name of "Li Ko Ran," I felt my heart miss a beat. It was a great shock indeed.

In the days of Japanese imperialist occupation of Korea, I made performing tours for the Japanese stationary troops in Manchuria and Korea as a singer with a stage name "Li Ko Ran". In those days I did not give particular thought to such a life of mine. After Japanese imperialism was defeated and Korea became free, I felt guilty of gross faults against the Korean people.

With a deep sense of such a repentance for my past career I visited Korea.

Entering into such feelings of mine, the members of the Volunteer Dietmen's Group of Liberal Democratic Party would keep dumb about my life history. They called me only Odaka Yoshiko, Member of the House of Councilors. In other words, they would not rake up my past misdeeds.

Particularly, as the person concerned and a woman I thought it impossible to confide my past life to the Korean people.

Because I sat at the board with him with a feeling of unrest in the innermost recesses of the heart, I was quite at a loss what to do at the President's unexpected question.

At that time my face expressed perplexity knowing no whether I must get out of the hall or not and whether I must hide myself under the table or not.

I felt all eyes were turned upon me.

Presently a soft voice came from the President, saying, **"In those days I knew you by name through magazines and screens."**

I seemed to answer him in spite of myself, "I beg your pardon for my past faults" like a woman in a half-trance. Too strained, however, I did not remember at all what and how to speak.

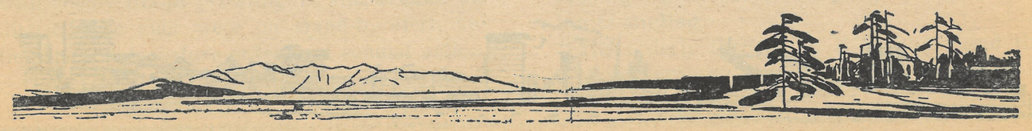
President Kim Il Sung said with tender smile as if reading my feelings fully:

"Human life is not always full of works. Life is accompanied with song and dancing, too. It is a very important thing."

His words came home to my heart.

"Life is accompanied with song and dancing, too".

These words of his were pervaded with deep meaning and warm humanness.



Looking up to him with my tearful eyes, I expressed my hearty thanks to him. Instantly a bright smile spread over the faces of the members of the group who had strained every nerve.

Indeed President Kim Il Sung was a great and benign man who penetrates deep into others' minds, takes good care of them with a loving hand and gives them a bright sunshine and laugh. At that time I felt as if brightened by the rays of the sun.

Never before had I met nor heard such a leader endowed with broad magnanimity and lofty personality as President Kim Il Sung.

When I had an audience with President Kim Il Sung I came to fully understand why the Korean people sincerely look up to him as the sun of the nation and benevolent father.

That day he asked me in the tone of tenderness, **"Have you ever known Korean songs?"**

In reply to his question, I said, "I had learnt the folk song 'Toraji' by heart. But its text escaped from me as the years went by."

My co-members, however, urged me to sing for the President.

When young I sang songs, but now my voice has become hoarse with the lapse of scores of years. What troubled me most was that I had no clear idea of what kind of song I should sing before President Kim Il Sung and I was afraid if I should fail in singing.

It was the President himself who was pleased before anyone else at the request for a song. And he clapped his hands, which gladdened me very much.

Rising from my seat, I said to the President that I would sing a Japanese folk song instead of "Toraji", and bowed before him.

I felt my body tremble with excitement and my eyes grow dim suddenly.

In such a mood, a singing voice was flowing out of my throat.

In failure of maintaining the tone properly, I did not know at all how I was singing. It was not until I sang a few bars that I could catch my own voice. Now I became aware that I was singing before President Kim Il Sung. This tells all my senses were on the strain. From that time on I strove to sing each bar affettuoso and more elegantly. But a warm lump came into my throat and tears blurred my eyes. So, I could not keep the tunes properly.

How could I sing well if I tried to and was it sure that President Kim Il Sung requested me to sing a song because he wanted to hear a song from me who was not a hit singer? Of course, not.

The President must have asked for my song with a sympathy to alleviate the mental pain from me who felt awkward because of my shameful past in the happiest seat before him. And he heard out my song of no account.

The more I thought of it, the dimmer my eyes grew.

After I sang it out, the President rose from his seat to come up slowly to me and praised my song. Then he graciously offered a cup and drank a toast to me, which evoked a louder applause of the company. It was a great honour for me.

It was an indescribably happiest emotion that I felt for the first time in my life.

A more harmonious atmosphere pervaded the banquet hall and my heart swelled with gratification.

To tell the truth, at the beginning of my sojourn in Korea I could not fully understand the ardent fidelity of the Korean people to President Kim Il Sung.

But, with the lapse of time and in the process of hearing of his affection and solicitude shown to the people, especially of being received by the President, I came to make out their enthusiastic adoration for him.

I thought it was quite natural for the people to hold him in high esteem, for he is a benign and unconventional great man who has been devoting his all to the people.

The people and children are leading a happy life in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the brilliant achievements in the building of socialism. All these I saw there with my own eyes were attributable to the wise leadership and humane love of President Kim Il Sung, boundlessly tender and broad-minded, and to his people rallied as one around the brilliant leader, I thought.

On our leaving from the banquet hall, President Kim Il Sung personally shook our hands one by one and showed his warm benefaction to us, saying that next time we should come in autumn to see the sights of Mt. Kumgang-san without fail.

I said to him, "Next chance I would come with a Korean song learnt by heart".

Back to Japan I hung in my office a portrait of President Kim Il Sung who had listened to my song and personally exchanged a congratulatory cup with me.

Whenever looking up to his portrait placed reverentially in my office I think of the unforgettable happy day on which I met him in deep emotion.

As days go by I hope earnestly the day will come when I can make another visit to the Republic to sing a Korean song before the boundlessly benevolent President Kim Il Sung as I said to him.

By the Bank of Aohaerchi Creek

It was in the autumn of 1939, when the unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) under the direct command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to a dense forest by the bank of Aohaerchi Creek.

The situation was very dangerous as ever, with enemy troops prowling in and around the district. The men were on stand-by alert, anticipating a departure order or a combat action.

However, the great leader made up his mind to give a good rest to his men. Then he himself made a hook with a needle and went out to fish in the creek, accompanied by an orderly.

The great leader took a seat on the rock that jutted out into the creek and began to fish. Soon after dropping a line, he began to pull up one river trout after another.

The orderly followed the fatherly leader in fishing. But somehow he had no catch at all. Somewhat irritated and impatient, he changed his place up and down to cast a line, but in vain. He did nothing but angle without a catch.

Smiling then, the fatherly leader said to the following vein:

There is a knack in hooking fish, too. The knack is to catch the habit of fish and hook it by using the habit. "A general distinguished in the art of war is a man who knows well not only the enemy but himself", goes an old saying. It is the same with our struggle against Japanese imperialism. We can win the war only when we have carefully taken everything into consideration. The enemy's strength, arms and tactics should be studied thoroughly and their strengths and weaknesses should be fully grasped, after which we should consider the strength of our own forces. It is the same with fishing. You cannot hook even a single fish unless you know where that particular sort of fish swims and hides and what it eats.

The fatherly leader taught his orderly the habit of river trout in detail and how to fish it.

The orderly did as he was advised by the fatherly leader, then the fish began to bite well. Making a good catch in high spirits he saw the fun of angling.

The orderly thought as if he had found the zest of angling. Then he said to the fatherly

leader:

"I now understand why you like fishing. Isn't it because you find fishing that sort of fun?..."

The fatherly leader smiled at him and said to the following effect:

Now you have seemed to get a taste for fishing.... But I like fishing not merely because it is fun. Of course there is the fun of fishing, but there is something else equally interesting. For instance, a poet creates poetry while casting a line in the water, or an inventor with a fishing rod in his hand solves a problem which he could not work out before. These are the things one can enjoy as much as fishing itself. They are the sort of men who find a greater pleasure in fishing than its fun. You should try it too. Think over the problems that puzzle you. You'll find it excitingly easy to solve them.

At these words, the orderly, reproaching himself for his lack of reading his inmost thoughts, meditated for a while: I guessed the great leader would take a short rest while he was fishing. But even such a time he deeply thought over the revolution.

After a while the fatherly leader said, looking back to the orderly:

"...The brother of Yu, interpreter, probably hasn't arrived there."

Before hearing his answer, the fatherly leader continued to say:

"If the Japanese imperialist rascals hear his appeal, there will be a big stir."

The orderly realized at last what he meant. It was about the brother of Yu, a vicious interpreter for Japs, who was captured for a fund-raising mission and later was sent back to the enemy. The great leader was thinking of how the enemies would react to his return to their camp.

He appeared to be engrossed in fishing, but he was, in fact, pondering over how the enemies would come, how big the forces they would use, when and where, and he was actually working out tactics to thwart and strike the enemy.

Like this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung would use fishing in deepening his meditation.

That night, the fish he caught were cooked for dinner, followed by an entertainment party. He and his men enjoyed it, relaxed.

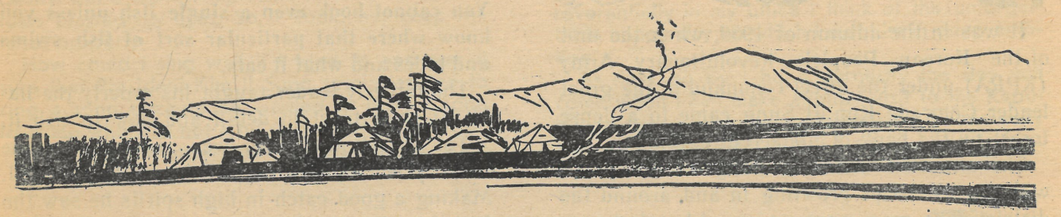
The men, encouraged by the great leader's attitude, sensed that he had already hit on a good idea to beat the enemies.

On the following day, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a marching order to the unit. Upon his order, the unit left the secret camp.

It was later learned that hundreds of Japanese troops swarmed into the creek secret camp soon after it was vacated by the KPRA men.

Outwitted, the enemies set empty houses afire in a fit of temper and withdrew.

In this way the KPRA units destroyed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and won shining victories wherever they went. It was possible entirely thanks to the wise guidance and strategies and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.



Independence in Politics

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the guiding principle of thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction in our country as well as the fundamental demands and means for adhering to it.

What is important in embodying the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction is to firmly maintain the principle of independence in politics while establishing Juche in ideology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We must not act on orders and instructions of others but, on the basis of the interests of our revolution and construction, settle all problems from the standpoint of Juche, using our own judgment and making our own decisions."

To adhere to independence in politics means to shape lines and policies for the revolution and construction in the interests of one's people and in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country, according to one's own judgment and resolution, and carry them out by one's own efforts.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party takes up and settles all problems in the revolution and construction in a creative manner.

Our State under the leadership of the Party uses its own head in formulating all policies for socialist construction in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, literature and art, judicial administration, etc., in conformity with our realities, and carries them out with its own efforts, thereby achieving great successes in the revolution and construction.

Maintaining independence in politics means also that even in drawing on foreign experience, one should do so by modifying it to suit the interests of one's people and the actual condition of one's country instead of swallowing it whole or imitating it mechanically.

Of things foreign one should learn from good ones.

Even in this case, however, one must approach them critically and take them in such a way to suit the interests of one's people and actual conditions of one's country.

The reason why the maintenance of the principle of independence in politics comes up as a matter of importance above all things is that it enables the popular masses to defend their position firmly as the master of the country and society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man than physical life. He is a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political independence, though he seems alive, he is virtually dead as social human being."

Man is a social being which is kept alive by independence. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal.

Only when the popular masses have political independence, can they keep the human dignity and shine their political life, and properly perform their duty as master of the country and society.

And they can free themselves from every kind of subjugation and fetter in the society, and lead an independent and creative life, only when their political independence is guaranteed.

Another reason why independence should be

maintained in politics is that only by so doing can a nation become the master of its own destiny and attain genuine independence and prosperity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence."

As man is an independent being, all nations also should become independent ones and the master of their own destiny.

In order to exercise the right to racial self-determination as the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and guarantee political independence.

Without an independent government a nation cannot do anything on its own accord even if it tries to guarantee genuine national independence as master of its own destiny.

Accordingly, political independence is the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state. An independent government alone can defend the dignity of the country and the people and push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction.

Political independence also empowers a nation to follow the principles of equality and mutual respect in the foreign relations.

The Government of our Republic develops friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and deals with all international issues on its own judgment and conviction. We never allow outsiders to meddle in the internal affairs of our country.

The prestige of our country as an independent and sovereign state and the dignity of our people consist precisely in the fact that the Government of the Republic firmly maintains independence.

In order to hold fast to the principle of independence in politics one must have one's own guiding idea and capacity for formulating lines and policies by oneself.

Without an exact guiding idea that illumines the course and means of struggle, is it impossible for anyone to correctly solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction and carry on the revolution and construction in the right way.

Only by the accurate guiding idea, one can tell right from wrong with it as a yardstick, and lead the revolution and construction confidently along the road of victory without any deviations.

The guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea is the immortal Juche idea initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great Juche idea is one and the only exact guiding idea which makes it possible to successfully solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction of our country.

With the Juche idea as their guiding idea our Party and State establish correct lines and policies which are suitable to our national peculiarities and historical conditions and in accord with the interests of our people, and embody them brilliantly thereby achieving an unprecedented success in the revolution and construction.

In order to guarantee solid independence in politics, all countries must respect each other from the stand of complete equality and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation.

Political independence demands a country to formulate foreign policies independently according to its own faith and establish the relations of friendship and co-operation with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect.

Each country and nation has the right to settle its own problem by itself and all countries have the duty to respect it.

Political independence opposes both being subjugated by others and subjugating others. A nation that subjugates others can never be free itself.

Only when the principle of equality and mutual respect is kept, can each country defend its national right and dignity and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries.

Really the principle of independence in politics constitutes a sure guarantee that makes it possible to thoroughly defend the position of the popular masses as master of the country and society, and achieve the dignity and honour of the nation and the complete independence of the country and national prosperity.

Independence in Politics Requires Not Only National Independence But Also Independent Establishment of All Policies

(Excerpts from "Theory of Juche and Its Embodiment" written by Chaouki Ajami, Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon)

The Juche idea finds an embodiment in the principle of independence in politics.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence. This is why the Juche idea should first be embodied as the principle of independence in politics."

To maintain the principle of independence in politics means to independently formulate all lines and policies proceeding from the revolutionary demand and specific conditions of one's own country and to exercise the complete equality and sovereignty in diplomatic activities.

As taught clearly by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary struggle is a struggle to shake off class and national fetters and to defend independence of the masses of the people.

In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly safeguard political independence. The rights of all nations are sacred.

Political independence is the prime criterion of any sovereign state. All nations are equal and independent and have right of deciding their own destinies for themselves.

A nation can secure national independence and freedom and attain welfare of the people and prosperity of the country only if it achieves political self-determination and exercises its rights taking them firmly into its hands.

Independence in politics requires not only national independence but also independent establishment of all policies.

To guarantee solid independence in politics, a nation must have a guiding idea and establish all policies and lines according to its wishes and in conformity with the interests of its people and the specific conditions of its country. The government that acts under pressure or instructions of others cannot become a genuine people's government responsible for the destiny of the people nor be called an independent government.

Historical experience shows that yielding to other's instruction or pressure without political independence brings about national ruin, makes a mess of revolution, and results in the disregard of the masses of the people and their role.

Especially in the existing circumstances where the US and other imperialists cunningly carry on the aggressive manoeuvres and intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, the newly-independent states must hold fast to political independence in order to defend their national independence.

The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect

among all nations.

It resolutely opposes both subjugating others and being subjugated by others.

Only when every country adheres to complete equality and the principle of independence, can it safeguard all the rights and dignity as an independent, sovereign state, and satisfactorily solve all the problems arising in the international relations.

Maintaining steadfast political independence gives guarantee of realizing self-support in the economy and self-reliance in national defence.

Modelling Whole Society on the Juche Idea

In his historic report entitled "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea" delivered at the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a thought on modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

In his historic report the great leader, basing himself on the Juche idea, made an analysis of the course for the building of socialism and communism and proclaimed the modelling the whole society on the Juche idea as the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic, and illuminated the main contents of the work for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and the very important tasks for its realization.

The elucidation of the thought on modelling the whole society on the Juche idea enabled our people to have an unshakable guiding principle which they should hold fast to in the struggle for accomplishing the cause of Juche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea is the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic. The Government should turn all members of society into communistic people of a Juche type and thoroughly transform the whole society in keeping with the requirements of the Juche idea, thus taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism."

Modelling the whole society on the Juche idea means pushing forward our revolution with the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader as the guiding principle and building and completing socialism and communism on the basis of the Juche idea.

The work to model the whole society on the Juche idea has two sides in its substance.

One of them is to remould people, the working masses—the masters of history and society—as required by the Juche idea, and another is to transform the whole society in keeping with the requirement of the Juche idea.

The keynote of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is to turn the entire members of society into the revolutionaries of a Juche type. In other words, it means training all members of society as perfect, independent men with the Juche outlook on the world and high levels of culture and technology. It forms the fundamental substance in the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea. Man is master of everything and decides everything. Man's decisive role depends on his ideology and consciousness. Accordingly, for modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, it is necessary, above all, to turn the working masses into men equipped firmly with the Juche-based revolutionary world outlook.

Another side of the work to model the whole society on the Juche idea is to thoroughly transform the whole society in keeping with the requirements of the Juche idea. In other words, it means setting the goal of struggle of the popular masses as required by the Juche idea and reorganizing all the aspects of society—political, economic, ideological and cultural—according to the requirement of the Juche idea. It is in essence designed to create a condition necessary for the complete realization of human independence.

Thus, complete independence of men demands modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific explication of the essentials of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and proclaimed it as the ultimate goal of the Government of our Republic.

How to set up the ultimate goal is the basic problem for a state in its activity. Only when a working-class state sets correctly up the ultimate goal in its activity can it thoroughly defend the interests of the working masses and fully satisfy their desire and requirement while preserving its class character to the end.

The great leader's definition of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea as the ultimate goal of the Government of our Republic indicates definite aim and tasks for the construction of a society where the aspiration and desire of the working masses and human independence would be brought to complete realization.

In order to build a society where the working masses are provided with full independence, the legacies of the old society should be eliminated from all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural—and society reorganized along revolutionary lines in all aspects of its foundation and super-structure.

The Juche idea fully explains the fundamental requirement for the perfection of such a society. The Juche idea contains not only the tasks for the national liberation and class emancipation but also the ideology and spiritual and moral traits to be acquired by those men who shall live in a future society where full independence will be guaranteed for the working masses. Therefore, only by applying the Juche idea to the revolution and construction with it as the firm guiding principle can we model the whole society on the Juche idea and build an ideal society of mankind that gives complete effect to independence of the working masses. Herein lies one of the reasons why modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is the ultimate goal of the Government of our Republic.

And the Juche idea throws light on the correct strategic and tactical principles and means of struggle to be adhered to by our Party and the Government of the Republic for materializing full independence of the working masses.

Thus, the Government of our Republic steps up the revolution and construction on the basis of the Juche idea regarding it as the only guiding principle thereby successfully hastening the historic cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

The Government of our Republic makes the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—as its fundamental revolutionary task to realize the equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea after the establishment of the socialist system and is now carrying on a struggle for its accomplishment.

There Is Not an Orphan in Our Country

A touching story about four orphan sisters who have grown up into full-fledged national functionaries after graduation from university and college

It was on April 29, 1960, two days before May Day.

That day the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called in some pupils to inquire into whether or not the summer uniforms newly supplied were to their liking. In the course of conversation with them he acquainted himself with the family circumstances of Choe Yong Ok, a girl among them.

Though young, Yong Ok and her three sisters had lost their father to the barbarous bombing raid of the US imperialist aggressors during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950—1953), and later were bereaved of their mother, too. So they lived by themselves while attending school, receiving a grant from the State.

Saying it's admirable for them to keep the house by themselves while studying, the fatherly leader asked Yong Ok her address.

He wrote down in his memo book what she answered. Then, below it, he put down in big letters the names of the four sisters.

After her return home Yong Ok was so excited that she didn't feel like taking lunch. She sang and sang at the top of her voice the songs about the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

At that time someone knocked at the door. She opened the door expecting one of her sisters.

To her surprise, the uncle who had taken her and brought her back home was standing there, smiling.

Entering her room he said:

"After you were gone, the Marshal was so deeply concerned about you and your sisters that he could not take his rest.... He told me to come to see how you are living..."

After asking in detail about their living conditions, the uncle jotted down every piece of furniture and household utensils in the room and kitchen, and then returned.

That evening Yong Ok and her sisters were enjoying a pleasant time with the happy story of Yong Ok's meeting with the fatherly Marshal, when the uncle who had come in the afternoon called again at their home.

Feeling uneasy about the Yong Ok sisters anyhow, the fatherly leader sent the uncle to fetch them.

Thus, they had the honour of meeting the fatherly leader whom they had longed to see so much in his residence.

With a genial smile on his face, the fatherly leader fondly patted Yong Suk (the eldest sister) on her head and shoulders first, saying:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung calls in his residence the four of Yong Ok sisters who live with nothing to be desired in the world to take care of their livelihood with fatherly love (November 30, 1967)

"So you are Yong Suk.... It must have been rather hard for you to keep household together, while going to school.... Your hands are a bit chapped...."

Yong Suk sobbed, burying her face in the bosom of the father Marshal.

"Don't cry, Yong Suk. Don't cry.... You're the head of your family. You shouldn't weep...."

Though the fatherly leader told her not to cry, she kept on sobbing.

That night he showed the sisters great favour so that they might go to a bereaved children's school. He told them to bring Yong Hui (the youngest sister) from Wonsan. (She was under the care of an auntie, once a workwoman in the factory where their mother had worked, who took Yong Hui to Wonsan with her).

Suggesting to them to have supper together with him, the fatherly leader took them downstairs.

"Come closer to the table. You Yong Suk and Yong Ok, too.... My Yong Sil, what do you like best? Come nearer."

So saying he took them by the hand and seated them around the dining table and then pushed the dishes right in front of them, urging them time and again to eat plenty.

After supper the fatherly leader told them the following episode in the period of the anti-Jap-

anese armed struggle:

"You bring me the memories of bygone days. One day we guerillas were passing through a glen in the Changbaek Mountains after finishing off a detachment of the Japanese army and police, when the cries of children reached our ears from a distance. So we went there and found a five-year old girl and a three-year old boy crying in a lonely hut. We asked the five-year old girl what the matter was. She said their parents had been dragged away by the Japanese policemen and they had not come back since. So we wrapped them with our overcoats and took them with us. We brought them up in the Children's Corps. They grew up to be brave guerillas, studying well and shooting well. When you go to the bereaved children's school, you must study harder and also become worthy people...."

Before they were aware of it, the night advanced and it was already eleven.

Telling them to go home and sleep, the fatherly leader put his arms around them three sisters and added:

"Go to school tomorrow and let's celebrate May Day together in our home the day after tomorrow. After the celebrations, you don't go out anywhere but stay at home."

He accompanied them to the porch and repeated:

"When the celebrations are over, wait at home. I will send this uncle to fetch you."

Back home after meeting the fatherly leader, the Yong Ok sisters could not go to sleep till late.

Yong Ok's elder sister Yong Suk of 15 years old hugged her younger sisters, and said in a choking voice:

"Do you know why the Marshal told us to come again on May Day? You know, the Marshal thought we would feel lonesome if we spend the holiday alone.... He thought we would be thinking of our father and mother, seeing other children.... The Marshal is our father!... Our father really!..."

Tears stood in her eyes.

On May Day, two days later since then, the fatherly leader sent a car to take them to his residence as he promised.

He saw the movie together with them till late at night to make them merrily enjoy the holiday and gave them many a gift when they took their leave.

Next day Yong Ok sisters went to the bereaved children's school by a car sent by the fatherly leader.

The fatherly leader, feeling anxiety even after sending them all to the bereaved children's school, paid close attention to their good study.

On November 30, 1967, six years later, the fatherly leader invited the four sisters again to his residence. He spent a long time to talk over the matter of their continuous study at schools of higher grade according to their aptitude and taste.

Two years had passed since then. It was on September 8, 1969.

On his way back from the on-the-spot guidance, the fatherly leader happened to see Yong Suk through the car window and let his car stop.

He gave her a ride in his car and took her to his residence, saying he had something to talk over. And he asked in detail: How about putting an end to the hostel life? Will you live by yourselves if a flat is given to you? Don't your younger sisters want to live together?

The following day the fatherly leader personally rang up a responsible functionary of the Pyongyang City on the phone to let them live together in one place.

19 years have already elapsed since the warm spring day of 1960 when the Yong Ok sisters had met the fatherly leader for the first time.

The four sisters went out into the world after graduation from university and colleges; the eldest Choe Yong Suk is now working as a functionary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the second Choe Yong Ok as a responsible functionary of the Committee of the Moranbong District, Pyongyang City, of the Workers' Party of Korea, the third Choe Yong Sil as a reporter at the Central Broadcasting Committee and the youngest Choe Yong Hui as a cadre in the diplomatic field.

The four sisters say:

"We four sisters are not orphans. We bask in the fatherly Marshal's love incomparable with anything! There is not an orphan in our country."

Right, there is not an orphan in Korea.

Benevolent fatherly leader embracing all our children with his great loving care

FROM NURSERY TO WORKING AGE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The children...represent the future of our country, and are our reserves of communist builders and successors to the revolutionary cause.

"All the wealth of our country and everything we are producing and constructing are for the benefit of our future generations."

Under the utmost care and affection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the entire rising generation of our country learn and grow up in good health without any worry from birth to working age thanks to the State benefit.

In our country today, nurseries, kindergartens and schools can be found in everyplace where children live. Through the universal 11-year compulsory education they receive free compulsory education which provides them with complete general secondary schooling till they reach the working age.

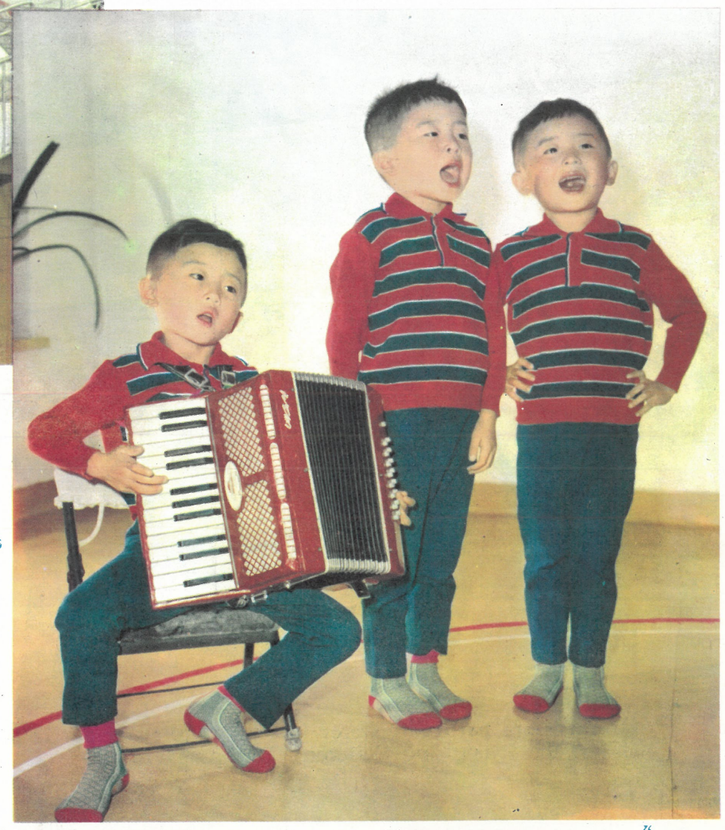
Thus, the number of pupils and students reaches upward of 5 millions in our country today; if nursery and kindergarten children are added in, the figure amounts to 8.6 millions accounting for more than half the population.

All the nurseries have every good facility for bringing up children
(At the nursery of the Chongjin Steel Works awarded with the honourable "Order of Kim Il Sung")

Nursery doctor takes regular care of the health of children

Pleasant time for a snack

Sweet Triplets



Having known the fact that a woman worker in the Railway Bureau of Chongjin passed away unhappily after giving birth to triplets six years ago, the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung was deeply concerned at the destiny of the triplets and made gifts of clothes, blankets and foodstuffs to them with great love.

Later, the fatherly leader was much pleased with a report that the nursery teachers of the nursery of the Chongjin Steel Works took charge of the triplets to raise them well, and spoke in high praise of their laudable deed.

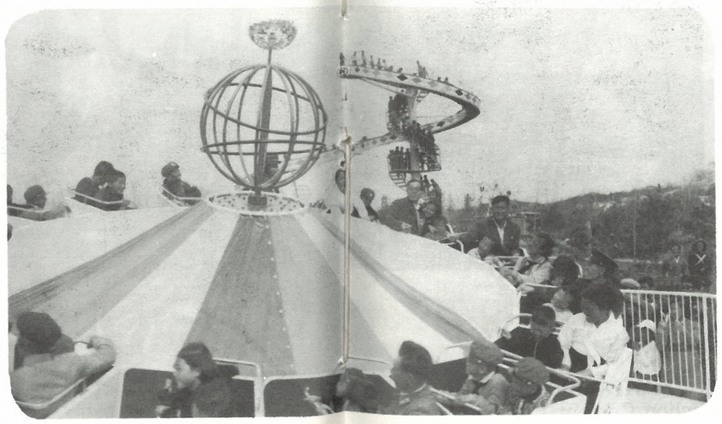
For the last six years the nursery teachers have brought up the little ones with the affection of their own flesh and blood as the "mother to the triplets".

Now the triplets are the kindergartners growing up in robust health under the warm loving care of the fatherly leader.

They learn from the childhood of the fatherly Marshal before the relief model of Mangyongdae

Who can do it best?

There are particular stores just for children in our country
(at the Pyongyang Children's Department Store)



At a juvenile park

Hold out!

New generation of the revolution learning and growing happily in the benign bosom of the fatherly leader

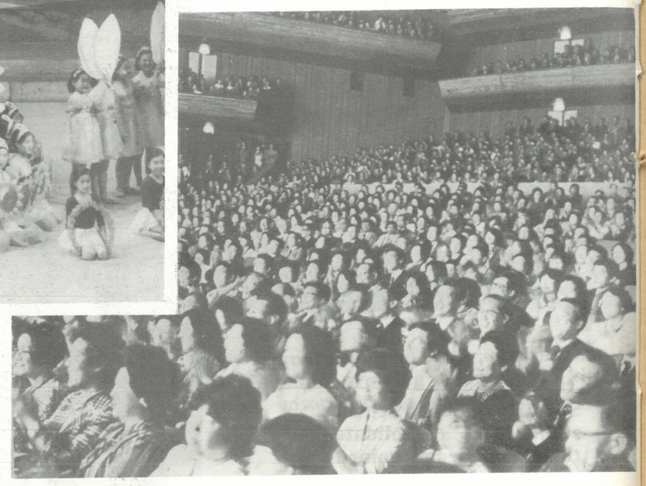
They visit a newly-built factory for study (at the Sunchon Cement Factory)

Senior middle school students consolidate their knowledge gained at school through practical training

Young artists

At a chemical laboratory

Performance of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Group causes a great sensation in Japan



Japanese people see the performance of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Art Group in a stirring emotion

Fine juvenile corps' camps are found at every place of scenic beauty in our country

Pupils enjoy their camping

All Children Are Brought Up at State and Public Expense

—Interview with Director of Nursery Guidance Office of the Ministry of Public Health—

Journalist: I should like to have a talk with you about the fact that all children of our country are brought up at state and public expense.

Would you speak about the significance of the work of bringing up all children at state and public expense?

Director:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the collective rearing of children in nurseries and kindergartens is very good for cultivating a collectivist spirit and communist traits in them from an early age."

Children are taught to love their country and people and get accustomed to collective life and have an affection for the collective and organization from early childhood in nurseries and kindergartens in accordance with their age and psychological features—this prepares them more effectively for future school and public education. Moreover, the collective rearing of children at state and public expense is of great importance, too, in freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores and revolutionizing and working-classizing them.

Only when they are freed from the burden of nursing their children can they participate actively both in socialist construction and socio-political activities, and thus it accelerates their revolutionization and brings about a thoroughgoing solution of the women's question.

Journalist: We have a brilliant revolutionary tradition of rearing and education of children, I think....

Director: Already in the autumn of 1930 at the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader said in the following vein:

When Korea wins independence in future, women will obtain the equal right with men to take part in politics and become scholars and artists. And then, the peasants will also become the master of land and do farm work by machine, eat rice and meat soup, wear silks and live in two- or three-storeyed houses. Moreover, there will be a place especially for bringing up children, the house of which be finer than that of a king's.

The grand conception mapped out by the fatherly leader, the magnificent blueprint to establish the nursery system under which the state rears children collectively in the fatherland to be liberated in the future—it was permeated with his lofty will to gratify a long cherished earnest desire of our people.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the fatherly leader personally materialized his grand conception of the collective rearing of children in the guerilla bases and gained precious experience and achievements in nursing and educating children. Thus, he laid the historical root of our Party's policy of rearing children.

On this basis, the fatherly leader set forth a wise policy of the collective rearing of children in nurseries and kindergartens after liberation, and gave guidance in carrying it out in a thoroughgoing way.

Journalist: Would you mention the solution of the problem of bringing up and educating children in our country?

Director: Today about 3,500,000 children are growing up healthily at over 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens in our country.

You can find nurseries and kindergartens throughout the country from a forest village in

the northern Paekdu Plateau to every village in plain areas or remote mountains or isolated islands.

The Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery covering an area of 12,000 square metres in the capital of revolution, and all other nurseries and kindergartens have ample up-to-date facilities needed in bringing up children in a scientific and cultured way and educating them in a revolutionary manner.

The upbringing, education and medical service for children are carried on free of charge, and nutritious foodstuffs are furnished to them gratis.

The benefits given to our children are not confined to this.

The State makes children's clothes, shoes and other goods as best it can, and yet sets their prices lower than the production costs.

The State has been increasing expenditure on the upbringing and education of children year after year.

Journalist: I can tell it from an instance of the Pyongyang Textile Combine. According to the head of the nursery of this combine, the expenses of foodstuff borne by the State for the nursery children from 1954 to the first half of 1975 were three times larger than the total State investment made in the construction of the combine in 1948.

Director: The upbringing of all children of the country at state and public expense is a difficult and colossal task attended with huge State funds. Nevertheless, the fatherly leader spares nothing for the sake of children and shows loving care for them, saying children are kings in our country.

He saw to it that clean and sunny best houses have been appropriated for nursery or kindergarten in every place and children were afforded with the best playgrounds. And he pays close attention to the details of shape and colour of their playthings.

Not only that.

In order to further develop the work of nursing and educating children, the fatherly leader set up training centres for nursery school teachers and a college of kindergarten teachers in every province, and personally enacted the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children.

Thanks to the sagacious guidance and paternal loving care of the fatherly leader, the problem of nursing and educating children has been solved so brilliantly in our country today.

That's why each time our women see their children growing healthily and gambolling to their hearts' content at nurseries and kindergartens, they burn their hearts with a fiery determination to faithfully repay the profound favour of the fatherly leader who established the advanced system of bringing up and educating children and opened an avenue of boundless happiness for our women.

Journalist: Thank you for your good talks.

With the affection of a real mother

ACCOUNT OF VISIT

A Visit to a Rural Nursery

One day of the harvest season when the crops became ripe, I made a visit to the Ponghwa Co-op Farm, Kaechon County, South Pyongan Province.

There I was welcomed by ri Wome's Union Chairman O Je Sam (Women's Union Chairman in rural ri holds an additional post of the head of the ri kindergarten and nursery). Guided by her I dropped in at the nursery of the fourth field-team of the co-op farm, where three nursery teachers were bringing up 25 children.

This cozy nursery was like a pretty rest home surrounded with more than 30 kinds of fruit trees such as peach, apricot, *aengdu* (Prunus tomentosa) and chestnut and with a well-arranged flower-garden. In the clean playground there were swings, slides, boat-swings, and sport apparatus for growth in stature.

The farm main nursery lay in the ri seat and a nursery was attached to each field-team. Thus more than 400 children were growing in six nurseries in the co-op farm.

When I feasted my eyes on the romping children in the nursery, the following teachings given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his work "On Further Developing the Nursing and Upbringing of Children" came home to my heart:

"Our country now has more than 60,000 nursery schools and kindergartens. All of them are well-appointed. They are furnished and equipped well and are properly run. Visiting cooperative farms or factories, I find their nurseries kept clean and the children healthy. The women are very happy that nurseries and kindergartens are well equipped and properly managed at the cooperative farms and factories. In general the nursery schools and kindergartens are now in good shape".

Small as it was, this nursery was well furnished

Infant Nursing and Education Deserves Special Emphasis

—From account of impressions on Korea given by Boubacar Camara, Dakar Municipal Councillor and Poet of Senegal—

I think there are many mentionable things in the social aspect of Korea.

As for the field of education, the entire rising generation at school receives free education ranging from primary school to university.

Parents of pupils and students bear not a bit of schooling expenses, which are assumed by the state entirely.

To my further surprise, Korea furnishes even school uniforms to pupils and students with the change of seasons, so they are finely attired.

Infant nursing and education deserves special emphasis.

Sometime ago we visited the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery. The nursery brings up the infants of over 19 months.

It has every fine facility for the upbringing of children. It has also the children's ward, which looks after their health in a responsible way.

The nursery takes better care of children than their own parents do. So they can do their jobs without any anxiety. It left another deep impression on me.

I asked the nursery director what measure the state took for the infants under 19 months.

She replied as follows:

"Ours is a week nursery in charge of the infants of over 19 months. Whereas all of other infants under 19 months are raised at a day nursery enjoying the state benefits from the moment of their birth.

"The state cures and tends the ailing children responsibly.

"Like this, the state bears all burdens and brings up the children; so their parents can go out into the world to work without any worries."

with such facilities as a sleeping-room, a playroom, a dining-room and a bathroom capable of bringing up children in a scientific, sanitary and cultured manner. Seeing this field-team nursery, I felt the parentally warm care of the fatherly leader shown to our children and their mothers in the countryside.

Whenever he gave on-the-spot guidance to rural work, the fatherly leader called first at rural nurseries and kindergartens, where he himself settled many problems arising in developing rural nursery work with a warm loving care.

Thanks to his benevolent affection, a large number of rural nurseries equipped with modern facilities mushroomed throuhgout our countryside, and all of our rural children are growing healthily.

It was just a time of lactation that I entered the room for sucklings. I had knee-to-knee talks with their mothers.

The mother of Pong Sam had this to say:

"Committing my baby to the care of this nursery I do farming without anxiety. My two sons Pong Sam and Yong Sam were brought up in this nursery free of charge, and now this baby is being raised here, too".

Her words were followed by chief nursery teacher Chon Hak Bin:

"Our nursery is sufficiently supplied with milk, meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables and various kinds of processed foodstuffs including sweets and cakes. However none of our babies' mothers know the exact price, because the foodstuffs for the children are given wholly at the expense of the co-op farm".

After they went out into the fields I entered the room for weaned children and heard them sing:

Thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung
Thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung
Who presses us to his warm breast
So that we flower-buds may come into full bloom.

Healthy and stout children were fine singers, too.

After a day's work, the women co-op farmers who were gathering crops came to the nursery for bringing back their children.

Seeing off the happy countrywomen who were homeward taking their children in arms after the day's worthwhile work, I was lost in thought: Our country is indeed a paradise for the children and women where all the children both in town and country are growing under the care of the State.

Kim Dong Chun

DATA

FREE NURSERY

Article 16 of Chapter 2 of "The Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children" stipulates as follows:

"The state institutions and social and cooperative organizations provide nurseries and kindergartens with milk, meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables, sweets and other delicatessen.

"The expenses for the food supplied to nursery children and kindergartners are borne by the state and the social and cooperative organizations."

As prescribed by the law, the state and social and cooperative organizations bear not only the expenses of the food supplied to nursery children but the whole cost needed for nursery management in our country.

Thus, all our women commit their children to the care of nursery and kindergarten without paying even a penny and do their jobs merrily in their work places without any worries.

Children's Ward

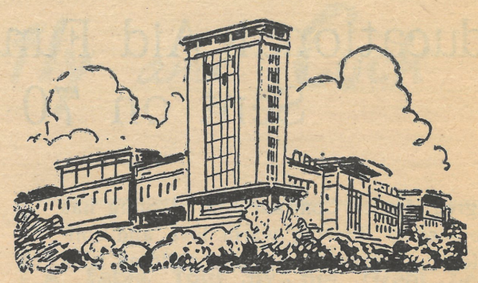
Children's ward is an establishment of the nursing and medical and prophylactic treatment for the weak or sick nursery children.

In the children's ward medical service workers and nursery school teachers take care of those children who are weak or so slightly ill that hospitalization is unnecessary; they treat them well as in the hospital and recover their health.

Workers in charge of children's ward not only look after the health of the nursery children systematically but impart hygienic knowledge to their mothers to help them raise their healthy children.

Such a children's ward is found everywhere there are nurseries giving children medical treatment free of charge under the benefit of the system of universal free medical service.

Universal 11-Year Compulsory Education



In our country today, all the children receive a free compulsory education which provides them with a complete general secondary education till they reach the working age.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established a well-regulated democratic educational system and, on this basis, introduced universal compulsory education stage by stage with the advance of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundation.

Thus, the universal compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956 in our country, which was followed up with universal compulsory secondary education system in 1958 for the first time in the Orient, and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967. And since 1972 universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force successfully, which gives one-year compulsory preschool education, that is, one-year senior class of kindergarten, and ten-year compulsory school education.

By thoroughly embodying the principle of socialist pedagogy the universal 11-year compulsory education gears up everything of schooling to provide the rising generation with a complete general secondary education and to rear them into the revolutionary equipped firmly with the Juche-based revolutionary world outlook.

The enforcement of the universal 11-year compulsory education affords all conditions for the systematic education of all members of the rising generation starting from preschool education to secondary one and gives them a firm asset which enables them to acquire the up-to-date science and techniques while learning a great wealth of basic knowledge about nature and society.

Thus, it helps to train all members of the rising generation into the reliable reserves of revolution with the firm skeleton of the Juche-based revolutionary world outlook and secondary general knowledge and technical skills, and into men capable of doing their work in an independent and active way.

A Branch School for Two Little Children

There are many islands, large and small, in the sea (the West Sea of Korea) off the North Pyongan Province of our country. The Isle of Sinmi is one of them.

In a lonesome place on the island, one can find a hamlet named Majon where there were two schoolable children.

Those two little children were looking forward to the day when they would go to school like others.

Though the distance from the hamlet to a school in the seat of the island is rather farther than the usual attendance area in urban communities, the children and their parents have never thought of it to be a long way.

Nevertheless, one day of August 1971, several days before the opening of school, a heart-moving news reached the whole of the island and the Majon hamlet as well.

The fatherly leader, sparing nothing for children regarding them as the king of the country, showed again a great favour.

While inquiring into the state of preparations for a universal 11-year compulsory education to confer its benefit upon children at an early date, the fatherly leader came to know about the distance for school attendance of the two children in the Majon hamlet and saw to it that a branch school was set up for them.

Thus there appeared a cosy modern school in the solitary hamlet of Majon on the Sinmi island, and a teacher came there to teach them.

It is a matter of common knowledge that pupils seek for school and teacher. But, in our country school is to be set up following after the pupil and teacher looks for them, too.

Such a blissful branch school is not confined to this hamlet.

The similar school can be found in every nook and corner of our country.

Innumerable is the figure of such branch schools on a nation-wide scale: the North Pyongan Province alone has more than 200 branch schools. So even those children in a remote mountain village or in a lonesome islet are studying to their hearts' content and growing healthily just as the children in urban areas.

Educational Aid Fund and Scholarship Sent on 70 Occasions

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has been constantly showing warm love and solicitude for the Korean youth and children born and bred in Japan, an alien land, so that they can study to their hearts' content.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

It is our duty to give schooling to the sons and daughters of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Now in Japan live 600,000 Korean compatriots. In bygone days they had made every endeavour to give their children school education, raising money penny by penny in needy circumstances, but in vain, to say nothing of the democratic, national education. It was beyond the bound of imagination.

Grasping such situation of the compatriots and their children in Japan, the fatherly leader remitted a great deal of educational aid fund and scholarship to them.

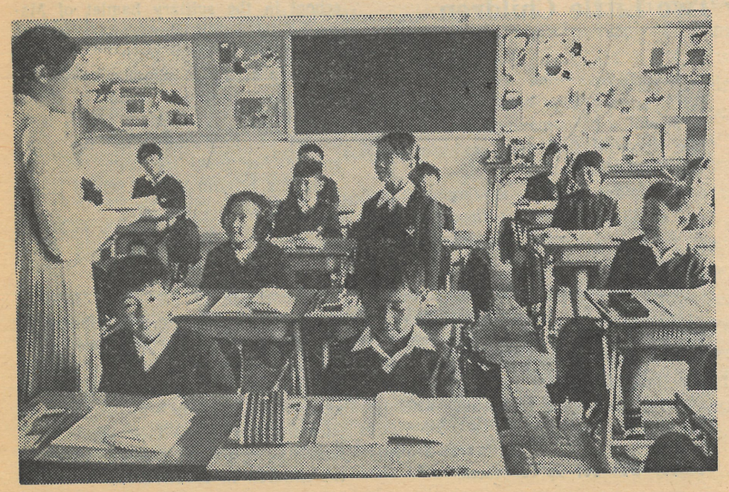
The first remittance was made in 1957. It was really a hard time for our people who were carrying on rehabilitation and construction after the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953).

It was at this juncture that the respected and beloved leader sent for the first time a large amount of educational aid fund and scholarships to the sons and daughters of the compatriots in Japan who were denied access to learning in a rigorous foreign land.

Then he saw to it that the Korea University and other modern schools for Koreans were set up in every quarter of Japan where Korean compatriots live and that many good textbooks sent at the change of school term and year. Besides, he sent them many teaching tools and furnishings, herbaria and zoological and stuffed specimens of the homeland as well as various national musical instruments as his gifts.

The educational aid fund and scholarships sent by the fatherly leader on 70 occasions total 25,862,827,033 Japanese *yen*.

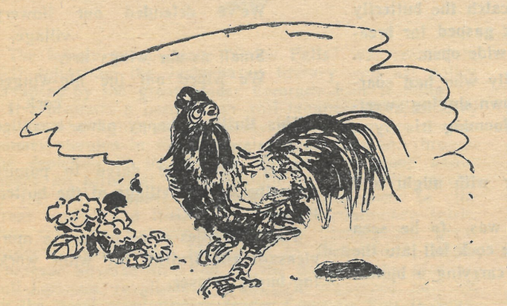
Thus the youth and children of the compatriots in Japan, though they live in an alien land, are now growing up healthily and vigorously to be the future pillars of the nation in the fine educational conditions just like the younger generation of the homeland.



Thanks to the benefaction of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Korean children in Japan study and grow happily in a foreign land far away from the homeland

FABLE

Butterfly and Cock



A Fable Told by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Guerillas and Young Boys and Girls in Days of Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Once upon a time there was a butterflies' village at the foot of a beautiful green hill, where there lived a yellow butterfly, a spotted butterfly and a swallow-tail butterfly.

They were very fond of the full-blown flowers and the swaying green woods.

They worked hard every day flying about flower gardens. They were busy in carrying pollen from flowers to flowers while laying up honey. In this way they were leading a happy life without any worry.

But a terrible misfortune befell them suddenly. It was one summer day.

A formidable, big-winged cock with hook-like claws and a sharp bill pounced on their village.

Making havoc of flower plants, the long-legged cock came darting at the butterflies.

The three butterflies flitted up from the flowers. Vexed at his missing the cock began to flap his wings with the feathers ruffled up. A big wind swayed the flower plants violently.

The butterflies trembled with anger.

The pity's that they were too small and feeble to equal the dreadful cock in strength.

But it was not their way to tolerate such a wrong-doing.

The swallow-tail butterfly flew towards the cock, saying "I'll drive him away at once".

Thus a fight started between the butterfly and the cock. Circling round his long neck, she took one handful of powder after another out of her bag under the wings to fling them into his eyes.

It was a moment of breathless suspense; with a shudder the yellow and the spotted butterflies closed their eyes tightly.

The cock beating his wings in a fury, the swallow-tail butterfly fell to the ground in a faint.

If the yellow butterfly had not rushed down and helped the swallow-tail butterfly fly away, she must have been eaten by the cock.

After that the disheartened butterflies had to pass days of anxiety and sorrow.

The flower garden, once an animated place with honey-collecting butterflies, now seemed deserted completely.

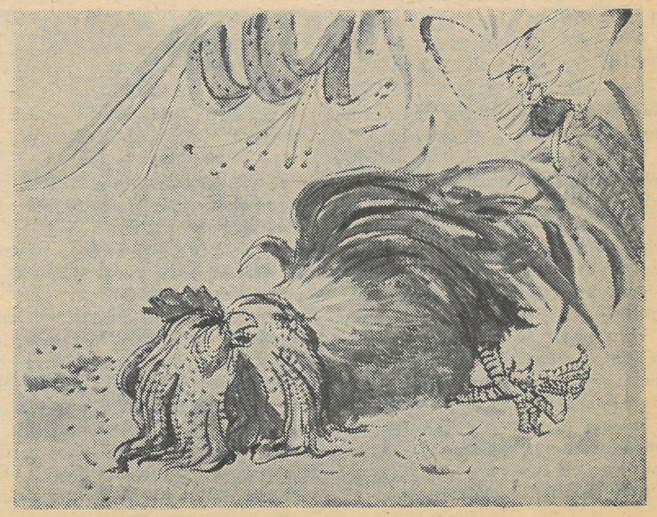
Whenever they got together, the butterflies went into a huddle how to beat off the cock.

They began to rack their brains to defend their beloved flowery village.

It happened some days later.

The cock came swaggering toward the ash tree on which the yellow butterfly kept on lookout.

God knows why, he started to fly



in the air flapping his wings.

But compared with his loud flapping, he could not fly high somehow. Probably because of his heavy weight, he failed to fly up to the place where the yellow butterfly sat astraddle on the tree, and fell to the ground in spite of his struggling.

"Now I know, his wings, though big, are useless; that's why he seldom tried them."

The yellow butterfly was really happy to have found his great weakness.

Then she hit on a bright idea to take advantage of that weak-point in getting rid of the cock.

Next morning the yellow butterfly left home with ample preparations for the fight against the cock.

The two butterflies sent off the yellow butterfly to a faraway spot.

After a long, restless flight, she reached where a weeping willow stood.

Having alighted on one of its leaves, the yellow butterfly watched for the cock to show up.

Presently there was seen afar the cock coming stalking along.

The yellow butterfly flew down to the grass like a fluttering leaf as if to attract his attention.

Craning his neck, the cock stared hard at her. After a while, as if suspecting it to be something other than a leaf, he stepped nearer and nearer until he found it to be the butterfly. And he fell on at her all at once to try to peck her.

At this critical moment she flew up to her safety. Having made a circuitous flying round him, she made a light landing on a strawberry-flower at some distance.

The cock jumped at her to have another try.

This time, too, the yellow butterfly eluded nimbly. She alighted on a wild rosebush standing a little way off.

The cock got nearer to the wild rosebush on which the yellow butterfly perched, and made sudden flaps.

After he clapped the wings for a while, he took it that the yellow butterfly fell to the ground struck by his wings. Then he began to look about for her, but in vain.

The moment the cock was just ready to flap the butterfly with his wings she slipped out of them and sat on his back slightly.

The yellow butterfly calculated it would be easy to pull the cock around, for he became mad now.

Quitting his back, the butterfly started to take wings toward the hill full of nettles.

Raging with anger the cock trod down the nettles right and left with his neck stretched running after her.

The yellow butterfly sat softly on a red lily in the hill.

When the cock fell on the lily the yellow butterfly already flew away into the blue sky.

Having failed to catch the butterfly once again, the cock gasped for breath with his mouth wide open.

The yellow butterfly who had soared skyward, came down singing sweetly to alight on a blooming iris by a lotus pond.

He jumped at her with might and main.

But the butterfly was to be seen nowhere else, and the cock fell into the pond with a splash carrying a bundle of petals in his arms.

The cock, while gulping, struggled hard to keep his head above the water, until he barely managed to scramble up to the border of the pond.

He was in extremely bad shape.

Utterly exhausted, he collapsed on the grass. He tried to dry in the sun his wet body and wings tangled with mud. The yellow butterfly decided not to give him a breathing spell. After whirling round a dotted bellflower just before the cock, she sat slightly on his crest.

Flying up from the crest the yellow butterfly moved ahead fluttering while giving a jog to his eyes.

Each time she felt the foul breath from the cock coming in hot pursuit after her, she flew away faster with all her strength.

She was too tired to move ahead further with her utterly exhausted wings.

The yellow butterfly took wings to a high cliff by passing a bramble and threading her way through rocks with might and main.

Whenever the butterfly was about to touch his beak, the cock jumped at her with all his might.

Thus the cock jumped his last jump and began to fall headlong toward its distant bottom while bumping his head against hard rocks. In the end he fell flat to die, without letting out a peep.

The yellow butterfly was greatly encouraged by her own merit that she had finished off the formidable cock despite her physical weakness. And she flew high in the sky dancing for joy.

The spotted butterfly and the swallow-tail butterfly who had been watching all her movements, flew to her giving cheers.

They began to sing a song through excess of joy.

Dear friends, let's sing a song.
We've defended our flowery village.
Small as our wings are,
We wiped out the big-winged cock.

This thrilling happy news travelled fast far and wide.

After that none dared to pounce upon the flowery village of the butterflies.

The butterflies came to lead a more pleasant and fruitful life while working busily as ever.

"Snow Falls"

The female group dance "Snow Falls" was created in 1967 following the Juche-based literary and art policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It represents a heroine, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who fights on stubbornly maintaining her revolutionary stamina in the hard trials of revolution. Through the depiction of the woman fighter, the group dance makes an artistical generalization of the infinite loyalty of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners to the great leader and their indomitable revolutionary spirit: they carry on fighting unyieldingly keeping the great leader's revolutionary idea deep in their minds under whatever adverse situation in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. At the same time, it impressively shows our people's fixed determination to inherit and develop, generation after generation, the revolutionary traditions built up by the great leader.

The group dance enters into a story by an anti-Japanese woman guerilla and dancers symbolic of snowflakes.

When the curtains part, the dance profoundly presents the quiet scene of a snowy night.

The woman guerilla appears on the double stage as if rising high, and together with dancers, she describes, through dancing, the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In this scene that forms the core of the work, the dancing gives an impressive artistic depiction of the conviction of sure victory and unshakable will of the woman fighter of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who goes ahead continuously in defiance of virgin thick forest and blinding snowstorm. Woman fighter stands imposingly fluttering the flag. She marches forward forcing her way through the fierce snowstorm and falls. But, mustering up strength inflexibly, she picks herself up and resumes her advance like a phoenix going through the forest raising the red flag more tenaciously.

The raging snowstorm blows over at last as if all hardships and trials retired before the strong will of the woman fighter who is boundlessly faithful to the great leader. Such a protean description of the heroine touchingly shows the indomitable revolutionary spirit and the faith in certain victory of the anti-Japanese guerilla, according to the flow of dancing.

In the last scene the dance reflects today's happy reality.

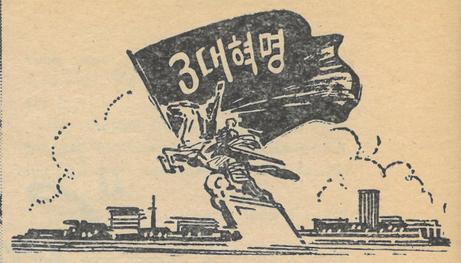
The scene is laid in bright-lit Pyongyang by night under the calm snow fall. Through the shining delineation of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, it describes the root of the reality and happiness of today and the course of its materialization.

The female group dance "Snow Falls" uses a symbolic method of dating back to the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and coming back to the reality of today. It is indeed a revolutionary work of dance excellently showing our people's lofty ideology and sentiments and their high level of revolutionary pride to thoroughly uphold and carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

For its noble ideological content and high artistic value, the dance has created a great sensation among not only our people but the world revolutionary peoples.

A scene of the female group dance, "Snow Falls"

Workwomen make haste with their production to supply more of knit goods to the working people (at the Hyesan Knitwear Factory)

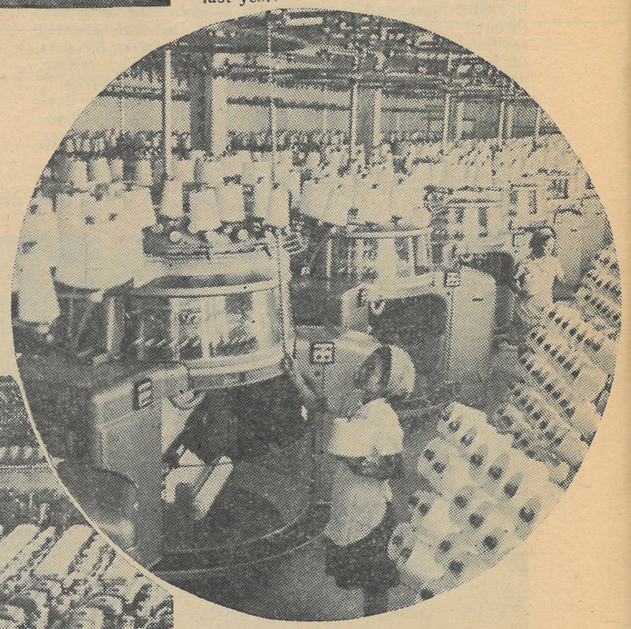


News by Photos

In the Spirit of Chollima Spurred on the Speed Campaign

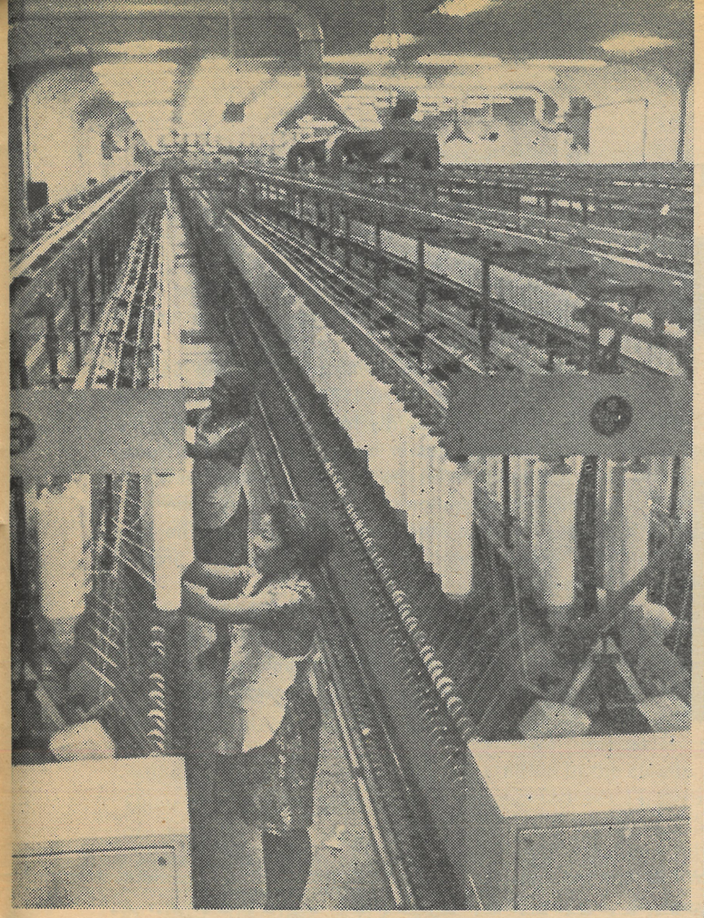
Faithfully following the report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central meeting of the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic, and his New Year Address, our people and women are making one labour-feat after another.

Fully aware of being the master of the country and the master of production, all of our working women are making continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance while overfulfilling their production-assignment greater than that of the last year.



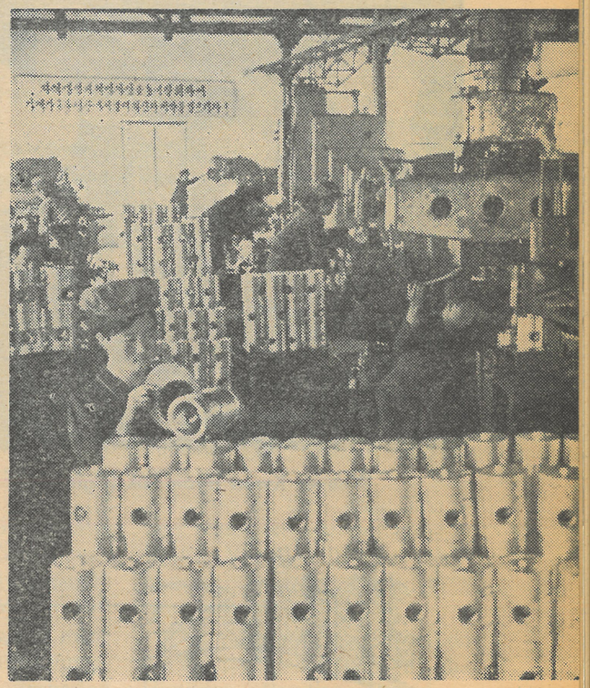
At the Hamhung Knitwear Factory

They massproduce motors through powerful technical innovation movement

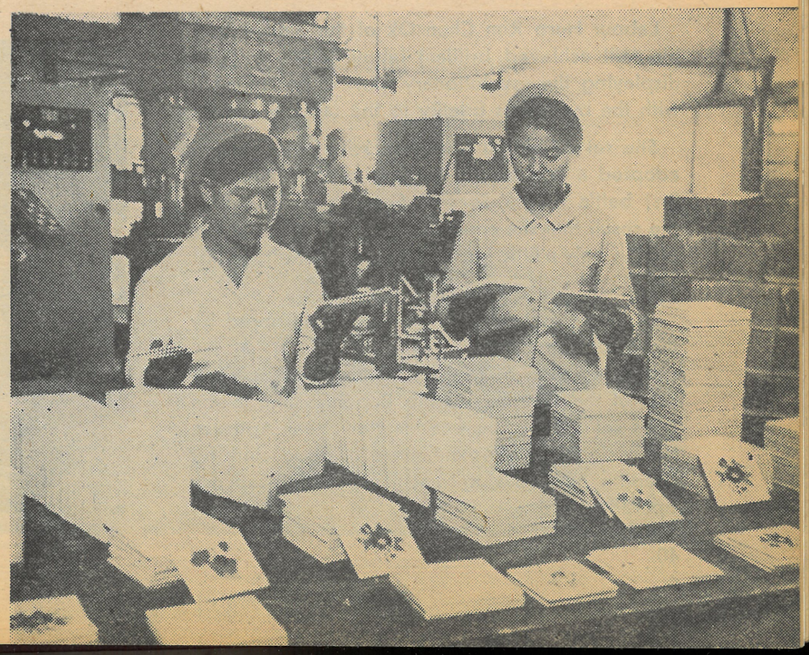


Thanks to the warm loving care of the great leader, another up-to-date spinning mill with 50,000 spindles sprang up to start operation in Kanggye city (Photo shows part of a spinning shop)

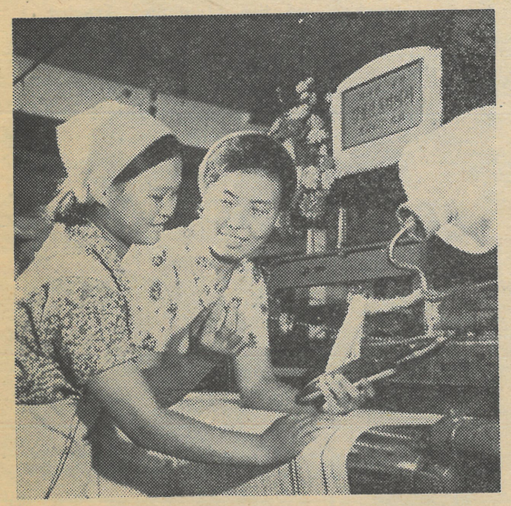
Mass-production of tractor accessories to be sent to the socialist countryside (Photo shows women workers of the Hamhung Tractor Accessories Factory)



Large quantities of beautiful tiles with flowered patterns are produced



FULFILLERS OF SECOND SEVEN-YEAR PLAN



Weaver Kwon Hyon Suk (right)

Labour Hero Kwon Hyon Suk is a master hand of the multi-machine tending campaign in the Sinuiju Textile Mill.

With a resolve to brilliantly fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) advanced by the great leader, she boldly took 78 weaving machines without shuttles in her charge from the outset of the battle. With the introduction of a new method of operation into production, she has brought about innovation of shortening the time for going round of weaving machines from 8 minutes to 3.

As a result she overfulfilled her assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan in August last year. Now she is making continuous innovations to carry out her assignments for the new year.

Weaver Rim Chun Ok
(second from the left)

Labour Hero Rim Chun Ok of the Sinuiju Textile Mill achieved brilliant labour-feats by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with the boundless fidelity to the fatherly leader.

She set a fighting goal in a scientific way and adopted a reasonable method of circuit in the first battle of the Second Seven-Year Plan with the result that she could successfully carry out her plan in only a little more than 7 months (in August 1978).

In hearty response to the report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the central meeting of the 30th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republic, and to the tasks set forth by him in his New Year Address, today, too, she turns out more of good cloth by keeping her weaving machines in full-capacity operation.

"Country of morning calm"

Moran Hill

Moranbong is a beautiful hill situated in the centre of Pyongyang, the capital of our country.

Its original name was Mt. Kumsu. The highest peak of Mt. Kumsu was called Moranbong (peony hill) because its appearance looked like a blooming peony flower. Hence comes the present name of the hill.

Moran Hill boasts of charming natural scenery and a wealth of well-known historic relics such as the Inner and Outer Walls built in the period of Koguryo (the first feudal state in the history of Korea that existed from the 1st century B.C. till 668 A.D.) and the Ulmildae, Choesungdae, Chongryujong and Pubyokru pavilions and the Chilsongmun Gate. It is a historic place which surmounted trials in the long struggle of our ancestors to repel foreign invaders.

In the days of brigandish Japanese imperialists' rule it was reduced into a gay quarter for them.

So, the people who suffered from hard toil were not in a position to enjoy recreation there.

But, today, Moran Hill has become a people's park full of delight and happiness, joy and hope.

In bygone days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved leader told the guerillas about the beautiful natural scenery of the homeland, saying in the following vein:

The Moran Hill in Pyongyang looks as nice as moran (peony), and this is something marvellous. Our forefathers loved the hill and tried to make it flowery, verdurous and beautiful. The limpid waters of the Taedong-gang River skirt the foot of the vertical cliff—Chongryubyok. The Pubyokru Pavilion which stands on the cliff affords fine views, making the visitors feel as if they were cradled in the clouds.

On October 14, 1945 in the Moranbong Stadium (then known as the public playground) at the foot of the Moran Hill held was a Pyongyang mass rally in welcome of the triumphant return of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom our people had revered and admired for a long time.

Since then Moran Hill has converted into a hill of the people and a garden where the citizens of the capital can take recreation to their hearts' content.

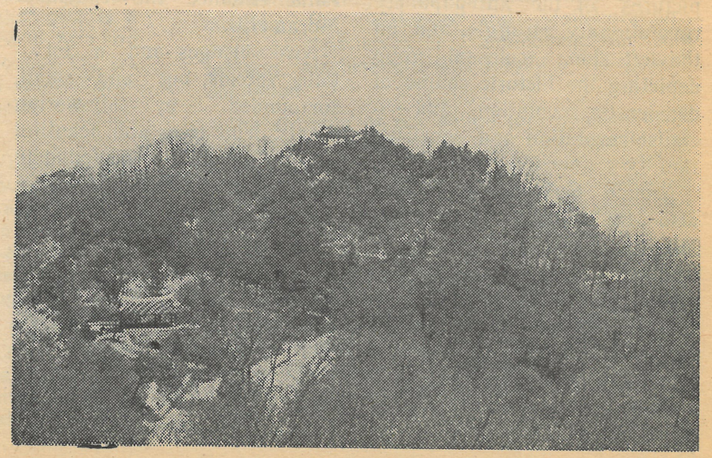
Busy as he was, the fatherly leader has quite often visited this hill and earnestly instructed to turn it into a cultural recreation ground for the working people, into a place for education in socialist patriotism.

Thanks to the great favour and solicitude of the fatherly leader, Moran Hill has changed beyond recognition to be a world-famous scenic spot.

The Choesungdae Pavilion on the top of the hill and the Ulmildae Pavilion afford a picturesque view.

The bronze statue of the great leader Comrade

Partial view of beautiful Moran Hill



Dialogue and Collaboration between North and South Are an Important Way of Hastening Peaceful Reunification of Korea

In his historic report delivered at the central meeting held in September 1978 in celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a policy to solve the question of our country's reunification by a peaceful means through dialogue and made clear again the fundamental problems arising in dialogue and collaboration between north and south.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"A dialogue and collaboration between north and south are an important way of hastening the peaceful reunification of the country."**

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in order to solve the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful way the north and the south should sit face to face with each other to discuss the great national affair and find a way of reunification on the basis of the national idea, and solve the reunification question by the united strength of the whole nation.

Only then can the misunderstanding and mistrust caused by long division be removed and the atmosphere of amity, trust and national unity be created. And only then can the relations between north and south be ameliorated and the peaceful reunification of the country be hastened.

A dialogue and collaboration between north and south is a requirement coming from the essence of the question of the country's reunification and its national character.

Our struggle for the country's reunification is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for the unity of the nation that remains divided between north and south.

Our reunification question is an internal affair of our nation that brooks no outside interference.

Therefore, as a question of our people themselves, it can be settled successfully only when they tackle it in a responsible way.

The policy on bringing about the dialogue and collaboration between north and south aims to solve the question of the country's reunification, an internal affair of the nation, by the hands of our people as its master and to settle it with the united efforts of the nation.

Furthermore, the question of national reunification is by no means a question belonging to the interests of any party, class or strata, but it is a question related with the vital demand of the whole nation suffering from all kinds of misfortunes and hardships due to the partition of the country.

Accordingly, the reunification question cannot be solved with the strength of any single class or strata alone. It can be achieved only through the struggle by the united strength and firm unity of patriotic forces in the north and the south, its master and direct performer.

An important means of uniting all patriotic forces in the north and the south as one to let them rise for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification is to bring about a dialogue and collaboration between north and south. Its realization would enable the broad masses of people of all walks of life in the north and the south to actively participate in the national, patriotic work for the country's reunification and settle the reunification question according to the interests and will of our people giving full scope to their initiative and activeness.

Its realization is also a most reasonable way of solving the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the demand and desire of our people and the world people.

The Korean people are a homogeneous nation who has lived in one and the same territory from olden times; they don't want the division of the country and the nation but demand the peaceful reunification of their country with the united efforts of the entire patriotic forces in the north and the south.

And the world people are aware of the fact that the partition of Korea and its continuation resulting from the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their "two Koreas" plot is a constant source of threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world; so they denounce the US imperialists for their occupation of south Korea and aggressive manoeuvres, and hope the peaceful reunification of our country.

Really, the policy for realizing dialogue and collaboration between north and south is a most correct one which indicates the straight road to the solution of national reunification by peaceful means in the light of the essence and character of the question or in view of the demand of our people and desire of the world people.

Our Party and Government of the Republic have put forward the reasonable and realistic policy and proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country that are acceptable to all, and made all sincere efforts for their materialization.

Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, seek the division against the reunification. Insisting that our Government of the Republic is going to achieve "communized reunification", they are stirring up anti-communist consciousness and inflaming a war atmosphere on the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion". And they are shouting for "anti-communism" and "reunification through prevailing over communism" and even for "extermination of communism" of late while loudly talking about "dialogue", "collaboration" and "economic cooperation".

This is their nasty deception to find a way out of their pitiful circumstances of ever-increasing isolation and rebuff at home and abroad because of their scheme of division, fascist suppression and war move, and it is nothing but a clumsy trick of the separatists to camouflage their true colours.

If a dialogue for national reunification is to take place and to contribute practically to the solution of the reunification question, both parties to the dialogue should proceed from the right position with a sincere desire for reunification. If one side tries to use this talk as an instrument of maintenance of the status quo or as a means for rigging up "two Koreas", instead of proceeding from the position of seeking for the solution of the reunification question through mutual understanding and cooperation, the dialogue cannot come off well and this kind of dialogue will be of no use.

If the south Korean authorities sincerely want a dialogue and collaboration with us, they should change their policy of national division for a reunification policy and their anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism, and immediately stop their fascist suppression of the patriotic people and democrats in south Korea who demand the democratization of society and national reunification.

Without taking such measures they are clamouring for "dialogue" and "collaboration", indulging themselves in "anti-communism" and splitting machination. It is simply a trifling with our nation.

The struggle of our nation for reunification is a struggle between patriotism for reunification and betrayal of the country scheming partition, and the country's reunification can be achieved only through the struggle against the aggressors and traitors preventing it.

Upholding the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at all costs by resolutely smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists within and without by the united strength of the north and the south.

Kim Il Sung was reverentially erected to the south of the Ulmildae Pavilion.

On the right side of the statue stands a huge bronze group describing the historic pictures of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and on the left side, a colossal group depicting the historic course of democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction.

Around here one can find also the Korean Revolution Museum, and the Statue of Chollima symbolizing the spirit of the Korean people.

In the Kyongsang dale south of Moran Hill there are the Youth Open-air Theatre with a seating capacity of over 20,000, the Children's Park with various modern playing facilities, the Youth Park with a rose-of-Sharon-shaped large fountain, and a potted-plant exhibition hall.

The Moran and Chongryu Falls enhance the beauty of Moran Hill.

Nice bridges and a lot of lotus ponds, big and small, surrounded by flowering plants, fruit trees and beautiful flowers are also to be found in the Kyongsang dale.

The Moranbong Theatre stands on a hillock commanding the dale.

Magnificent Kim Il Sung University occupies the northern foot of Moran Hill on a large scale and the up-to-date Moranbong Stadium is situated at its western foot.

Chongryu and Hungbu pavilions have been newly built in Moran Hill, and cages for small animals and a chain of promenades have made their appearance.

Every spring the hill reaches the summit of its beauty.

It is blazed with golden bell, azalea, apricot, peach, cherry, *choljuk* (a kind of rhododendron), magnolia and peony and other flowers which come into bloom in succession to change the whole hill into a flower garden.

The scenery of Moran Hill—the people's park—will become more charming with each passing day and our people will enjoy more pleasant time of their recreation in an infinite happiness.

> **"In south Korea today, a large number of youth and children cannot go to school and students even sell their blood to earn school expenses."**
>
> **KIM IL SUNG**

South Korean Children Are Trampled Underfoot and Forsaken

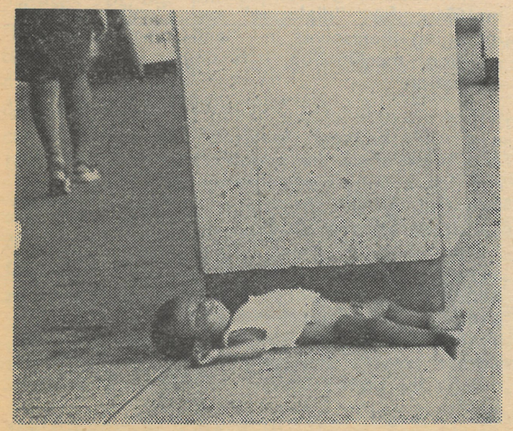
In south Korea today, children are forsaken from the moment of their birth and wither before blooming, trampled underfoot, owing to the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

MISERABLE CHILDREN

Kong Myong Ja, a woman day labourer living in So myon, Sihung County, Kyonggi Province, south Korea, was carried to hospital on account of her serious illness on the eve of her delivery, and gave birth to her child.

But, the poor woman was unable to pay midwifery fee and doctor bills; it is said that she was expelled from the hospital before her recovery of health, and her child is held as a hostage to the medical fee.

A homeless boy sleeps outdoors without maternal roof (in south Korea)



How could a baby live without mother?

What a horrible thing!

Such a grim reality can be found only in south Korea under the wicked regime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

In Pisandong, Taegu City, North Kyongsang Province, a brother- and sister- foursome became orphans in a single day: a car accident deprived the fatherless children of their widowed mother who was picking up a scanty livelihood by casual labour.

These hungry children are wandering about the streets to find something to eat carrying the empty cans in their belt while crying piteously for their dead parents who have gone never to return.

The abovementioned facts are only a few instances out of the miseries of the south Korean children.

3,000,000 CHILDREN CANNOT GO TO SCHOOL

In south Korea today, pauper children are no better than orphans even if they live under their parental roof, due to the criminal policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

As many as 3,000,000 children of school age are now shut out of school and roam about the streets as rag picker, shoeshine boy, chewing-gum seller and newsboy to feed themselves everyday.

Therefore, even a south Korean publication wrote:

"Children hanging around the eating houses and streets as chewing-gum seller and cigarette seller from early morning till late at night, children carrying empty cans and asking alms in a hoarse voice with distressful looks—their faces are always marked with the gloom of poverty, their youth trampled underfoot and faded regrettably."

According to the limited data announced by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, those children who are living by shoeshine, rag picking and chewing-gum selling in Seoul without access to schooling amount to more than 134,000, and over 200,000 children are wandering from place to place searching for something to eat at the dustbins.

MINOR LABOURER IN TEENS

The absolute majority of toiling masses are subjected to all sorts of harsh usage and humiliation in south Korea where "the rich become richer and the poor poorer". More miserable are the conditions of minor labourers between the ages of thirteen and seventeen.

Cruel factory owners do not fix working hours but work them hard for 10-12 hours while giving them a great amount of piecework with lower wages on the ground that they are apprentices.

Child-workers can be found mainly in the fields of textiles and clothing. They toil at the narrow factories full of thread dust and noise. This causes them to suffer and die from tuberculosis and various occupational diseases.

According to the doctored data published by the puppet clique, in south Korea today, minor labourers of 13-17 years come up to 700,000-800,000. Unable to bloom they are withering under the burden of backbreaking labour.

Some of clothing factories in Chonggyechon area, Seoul, sweat 7,000 young workers under the age of seventeen.

SOUTH KOREAN CHILDREN ARE SOLD OUT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique blind with money-making have sold out hundreds of thousands of south Korean people beyond the seas for slaves and offered women to lewd foreigners. But, discontented with this, they barter away a great number of south Korean children under the name of "go-between-business of adoption".

Fabricating the so-called "preferential law on adoption of orphan" in July 1972 they declared the traffic in children as "state policy". Then, they set up the market organizations such as "Taehan Social Welfare Association" and "Hanguk Public Service Society" and have sold away 38,480 children to foreign countries until now, thereby earning over 72,900,000 dollars.

Such anti-popular misrule and traitorous acts on the part of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will only hasten their doom.

Photo and Writing

—In South Korea—

"Why Should We Live in This Way?"

Here is a photo showing a 12-years-old girl, daughter of a poor fisherman in Cheju Island, south Korea.

She drags her weary feet step by step with great difficulty shouldering a heavy burden of dry grass on her back and carrying a busket of grass roots by her hand.

As she failed to take a grain meal for several days, her face has become swollen and pale. Her tightly-shut mouth and sorrow-stricken look assume a deep cast of pathetic appeal.

"Mom dived for marine plants never to return. Papa too died at deep sea. At home young brothers and sisters are crying for something to eat....

"Now I can't go to school. But I want to study on and become a teacher for the poor children.

"In the northern half of the Republic, all the children are growing happily while learning to their hearts' content, I hear. Why, then, should we live in this way?"

Such a bitter life and appeal is not confined to this girl alone.

In south Korea today, owing to the anti-popular policies pursued by US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, millions of orphans and preschool children are wandering about the streets and dying there. Until when should they be deprived of their dreams and go to ruin?...

Only when an end is given to the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad who are going to divide for ever our country into two and when the country's independent, peaceful reunification, the unanimous desire of our people, is achieved, the door of learning would be widely open not only to this girl but also to numerous pitiable children of south Korea and great happiness be shared by them too.

How Have the US Imperialists Hampered Korea's Reunification (3)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The American imperialists have set the 'two Koreas' policy as the basis of their strategy towards Korea at the present time and are resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its realization."

The American imperialists stepped up their more cunning and vicious manoeuvres to hinder the cause of our country's reunification and fix the division of Korea after the publication of the north-south joint statement with three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—as its main contents.

Outwardly, the American imperialists pretended to "support" the north-south dialogue and the joint statement, but, indeed, they continued to interfere nefariously in the internal affairs of our country to interrupt Korea's reunification while pursuing the policy of aggression and war as before.

Spokesman of the US State Department held a press conference on July 5, 1972, the very day following the publication of the north-south joint statement, and chattered that the United States "will continue to help modernize the ROK army and will not withdraw its troops" even if the dialogue may start between north and south, and that this alone will enable the south Korean puppets "to negotiate with confidence from the position of strength in their contacts with north Korea."

Early in January 1973, Nixon prattled that "the United States will do everything to faithfully fulfil the commitments in order to defend south Korea" and ex-US Defence Secretary Laird babbled that they "will continue to give military aid to south Korea".

This is an open declaration that the American imperialists would never withdraw from south Korea; it shows that they egg the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on the confrontation by strength with the northern half of the Republic.

At the instigation of the American imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have pushed forward the preparation for a new war, talking nonsense that "the UN is not an outside force" and raving about "election under the UN supervision" against the principles of the north-south joint statement, and frantically committed barbarous acts of suppression and slaughter on the patriotic people fighting for the democratization of society and for national reunification.

Moreover, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique refused the important proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north-south dialogue such as on realizing collaboration between north and south in various fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, and, in particular, on removing the state of military confrontation, and tried to use the dialogue as a means for division.

To crown all, they went so far as to proclaim an "emergency martial law" on top of a "state of emergency" and rig up an "October revitalization" in order to carry out their sinister designs of long-term staying in power under the signboard of dialogue.

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique made public in June 1973 the so-called "special statement" the gist of which was the simultaneous entry of the north and the south into the UN, and made the "two Koreas" plot their policy thereby throwing the dialogue into a state of rupture.

All the moves of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were carried out entirely under the manipulation of the American imperialists.

After frustrating the north-south dialogue the American imperialists made more frantic efforts to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas".

It has been proved vividly by the fact that they frenziedly took the lead in "two Koreas" plot, clamouring for the "simultaneous entry into the UN" or "separate entry" at each UN General Assembly session and opposed the resolution of our side, that is, the most just proposal for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

Especially, the 30th UN General Assembly session passed by an overwhelming majority vote the resolution of our side on the dissolution of the "UN Command" and withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor army from south Korea and on the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement by a peace agreement. In spite of this, the American imperialists would not fulfil this resolution but openly show their ambition to keep hold of south Korea as their colony and military base forever.

In connection with the final adoption of the resolution of our side at the 30th UN General Assembly session, US Assistant Secretary of State Habib prattled that they would carry out "commitment for the mutual defence pact" with the south Korean puppet clique. And the US representative in the UN quibbled the US troops remained in south Korea according to the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact" while gabbling that the United States would not pull out its aggressive armed forces from there.

All these utterances of the American imperialists are intended to occupy south Korea indefinitely and fix the split of Korea by creating "two Koreas".

Chased out of Kampuchea, Viet Nam and Laos, the American imperialists set south Korea as their "forward defense area" in accordance with the aggressive line of "new Pacific doctrine," reinforced their aggressive armed forces occupying south Korea, reorganized the command of operations, shipped into south Korea large quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear ones and military equipment to deploy them along the Military Demarcation Line.

They have instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea to carry on military provocations against the northern half of the Republic day after day. The American imperialists went the length of declaring they "will not rule out the use of nuclear weapons" in a war in Korea.

All the facts clearly show that the American imperialists are, indeed, the Korean people's sworn enemy who, since the first days of their landing in south Korea, have made all frenzied attempts to obstruct the national reunification, the greatest desire of our people, and to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Tearful "Effort for Helping Dad"

A heart-rending tearful "effort" was begun in the coal-mining areas of south Korea. The sons and daughters of the coal-miners make an "effort for helping dad", eagerly desiring their daddies to come out safe from the pit.

At the entrance of the pit, the little ones see off their fathers waving their hands with the placard saying "The safety of dad helps mam, kid brother and all of our family," and "Papa, please come back alive from the pit without fail. I'll wait here in the evening."

Hearing their pathetic appealing, the coal-miners go down the pits fraught with the "terror of death" winking their moist eyes.

Numerous labour accidents give rise to such kind of "effort".

As is widely known, not a day passes without some accidents happening to the toilers in south Korea due to the anti-popular policy of US imperialism and the vicious Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

To take an instance from the number of labour accidents and victims, the year 1970 saw 38,542 casualties, and in 1974 there were 70,142 casualties in 68,864 cases, and in 1975 and 1976 they showed a rapid increase of a several times.

Most of these labour accidents were caused in collieries and mines.

It is a matter of common occurrence that those women who lost their husbands to labour accidents or their infant sons and daughters enter the "tunnel of death" to be forced to work hard. What is worse, failing to get even such jobs, they are reduced to beggary.

Such being the situation it is quite proper that a Japanese paper wrote, "...Without overthrowing the villainous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique the south Korean people can never lead a happy life."

The US imperialist aggression troops conduct military exercises in south Korea

Korean Central History Museum (2)

Neolithic Age

Korean Central History Museum has those historical relics and materials which show the content and peculiarity of the material culture created by the neolithic men of our country in the course of acquiring the means of production and improving their living through their protracted labour for the conquest over nature.

Scores of remains of the neolithic age (around six thousand several hundred—four thousand several hundred years ago) have been unearthed in various places of the northeastern, western and central regions of our country as well as along the southern sea coast.

The unearthed sites of dwelling and other remains indicate that neolithic men of our country had engaged in primitive farming and other production activity from olden times while settling down over a long period of time.

The sites of dwelling at the remains in Chitap-ri, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province, suggest that their dwellings were dugout mud huts and those found in the Kungsan Remains of Onchon, South Pyongan Province and in the Sopohang Remains in Kulpo-ri, Unggi County, North Hamgyong Province, were dugouts constructed after excavating a shell bed.

On the hardened earth floors one can find the site of hearth encircled by stones.

By the side of them were found large earthenwares turned upside down which seem to be used as a "cellar". In addition to the holes dug in the ground for pillars, many remains were unearthed in and around the sites of dwelling such as stone axe, spearhead, arrowhead, gig, etc., as well as stone plough in 40 cm length and 20 cm width showing their farming by plough and stone spade and sickle and even carbonized grain.

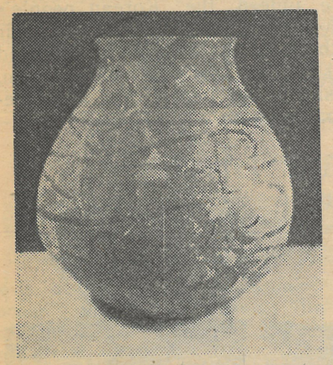
We can also find in the remains of the neolithic age large earthenwares with diameter of 50 cm, height of 60 cm-70 cm and thickness of 6 mm and many other earthen vessels, big and small, ranging from pot, deep and shallow bowl to cup, and stones or clay sculptures of men and animals, all of which show their cultural and emotional life.

The earthenwares are decorated with patterns of lines, dots, fret and bamboo shoots.

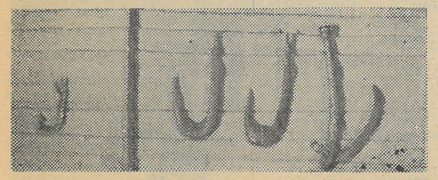
Among the relics of this age were found also various forms of earthen spinning-wheels, net-sinkers and needles, which demonstrate that they made yarn and clothes, stitched up a rent, and weaved a net.

Thus, those remains show that the neolithic men of our country had created their peculiar culture and developed it continuously through their worthwhile labour to conquer nature.

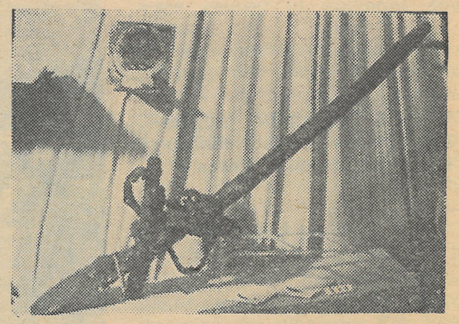
A patterned bowl of the fourth millennium B.C.



Fish hooks made of bone



A stone plough



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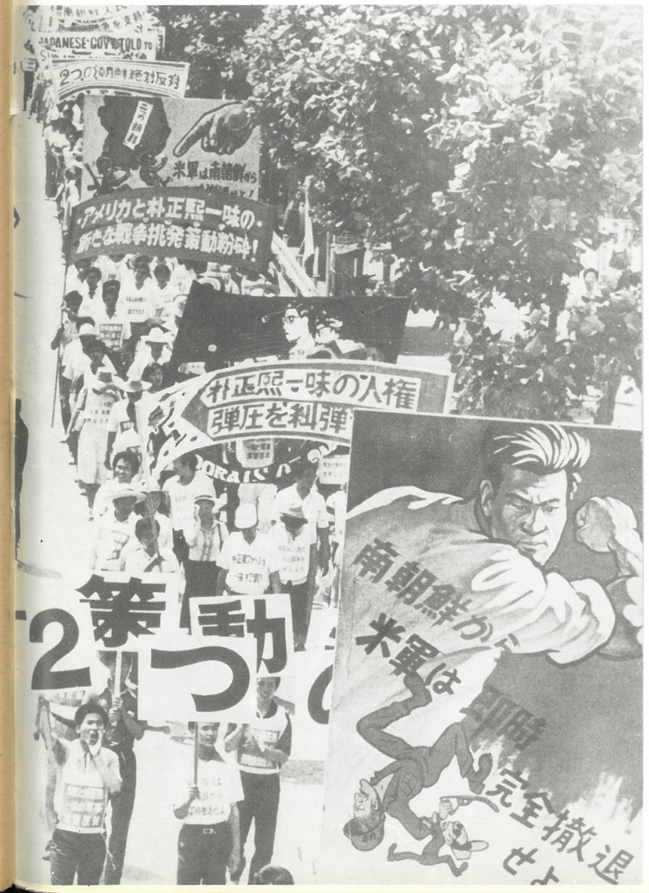
Korean compatriots in the United States demonstrating against the fascist fanatic Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Korean compatriots in Japan waging a demonstration against US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique



Over 2,000 students of Koryo University in Seoul turn out in the struggle against the "government" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Korean compatriots in Bonn, West Germany, hold a demonstration in opposition to the dictatorial regime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

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Women of KOREA

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